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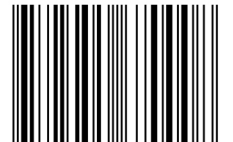
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Prof. Suresh M. Makvana, PhD

Editor

Ankit P. Patel

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International Journal of Social Impact is the official journal of the RED'SHINE Publication. The principal purpose of the journal is to publish scholarly work in the social sciences defined in the classical sense that is in the social sciences, the humanities, and the natural sciences. The research that is published may take a theoretical or speculative model as well as statistical and mathematical. Contributions are welcome from all fields which have relevant and insightful comments to make about the social sciences. While International Journal of Social Impact (IJSI) is the publication of a regional association, it attracts submissions from a wide range of countries.

The journal, a peer reviewed international journal that covers the fields of scientific knowledge and academic scholarship that study social groups and, more generally, human society. IJSI is quarterly publications also cover articles on extended fields of social science.

At last, our thanks go out to the members of the journal who have done their best to work at this collaborative effort. May you continue in this wonderful spirit, which, we are sure will sustain your efforts in the future towards enhancing and enriching this journal.

Prof. Suresh Makvana¹
(Editor in Chief)

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Social Impact of Latest Street Drug: A Review

Mr. Sujith M^{1*}, Mrs. Lallu Mariam Jacob²

ABSTRACT

Meow – Meow is a latest street drug available in the market as a recreational and euphoric agent at minimal rate when compared to other prominent agents like cocaine, heroin etc. Chemically it is 4 – Methyl Methcathinone or 4 – Methyl ephedrone, which has various pharmacological and severe harmful effects. The maximum effect is produced when the agent is snorted. It is mostly used by teenagers with high prevalence rate who are doing their schooling, high schooling as well as professional college students around the globe especially in the age group of 15 – 30 years. The agents might be used accounting for various factors such as easy availability, cheap rate and excessive stimulant action. Even though this agent produces such a high level of stimulation and euphoria it is short lived and leads to permanent deterioration of health or even death of the user. The social impact of such an agent should be viewed seriously as it destroys the future generation of any country especially in a developing country like India. The compound can be ordered online and will be delivered to the door step of prospective buyers. The compound being a novel agent it is not included under the narcotics and psychotropic substances act of 1958 of India, hence control by the authorities is limited. In such a scenario, social awareness of such a notorious agent among the mist of young and energetic future citizens of any country should be taken up as a social responsibility.

KEYWORDS: M- CAT, Mephedrone, Meow – Meow

INTRODUCTION

A latest street drug or a new derivative of an old drug belonging to amphetamine and cathinone classes, 4 – methyl methcathinone (M – CAT). The natural derivative of the compound is found in a plant indigenous to Africa and Arabia. It is derived from *Catha edulis* of family celastraceae. The finished product is off – white, fine white or a yellowish crystalline powder. Mostly the leaves of the plant were traditionally used as evening tea for stimulation.

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HISTORY

The plant, *Catha edulis*, chewing has a history as social custom dating back thousands of years. It was first grown in Ethiopia. The Ancient Egyptians considered the khat plant a divine food, which was capable of releasing humanity's divinity. The Egyptians used the plant for more than its stimulating effects; they used it for transcending into "apotheosis", with the intent of making the user god-like. Sufis also used it to intensify their mystical experience and to facilitate a sense of union with God. In 1980, the World Health Organization (WHO) classified it as a drug of abuse that can produce mild-to-moderate psychological dependence but less than tobacco or alcohol.

How is it consumed?

There are different ways in which the drug can be consumed viz. snorted, swallowed, injected or mixed with liquids to drink. The most effective method to get maximum action is snorting (bombing) in which the agent is wrapped in a cigarette paper and forcefully inhaled.



Figure 1: Bombing (snorting)

Availability: the agent is available in different forms like white powder with yellow tinge, crystals in the form of capsules and pills.



Figure 2: Powder form of MCAT

Harmful effects of meow – meow:

The hazardous and deleterious effects of 4 – methyl methcathione include loss of appetite, muscle weakness, tremors, headache, anxiety issues, hypertension, chest pain and cardiac problems to name a few. When overdose of this compound as occurs with drug addiction

Social Impact of Latest Street Drug: A Review

produces the effects which damages various organ systems such as Nervous system (seizures), cardiovascular system (arrhythmias) and can cause death due to failure of breathing (respiratory failure). The possible long term effects based on the nature of chemical is disturbance is sleep affecting behaviour and cognition, hallucination (auditory and visual) and physical, emotional dependence.

SOCIAL IMPACT

The plant, *Catha edulis*, and its extra ordinary effects as we have seen were used for ancient mysticisms only. Now a days the picture is different the semi – synthetic derivative is being distributed among young students worldwide. This new and latest agent is far more devastating, cheaper agent than the already available narcotics such as heroin, cocaine etc. It makes the user feel alert, confident, talkative and euphoric and some people will temporarily feel strong affection for those around them. On continuous use Psychosis occurs quickly, mood changes and paranoia are intensified.

World Scenario:

90 confirmed cases of fatalities were reported in United Kingdom. Typical mephdrone victims was reported to be young males with previous history of drug misuse and notable number of cases involved self harm behaviour and hanged themselves to death. The agent is been reported to be used in dance clubs as recreational supplement in various countries around the globe such as UK, Singapore, European countries like Sweden has also been reported in USA, Australia, Romania, Guernsey. The prevalence and incidence rate is common in teens and youth throughout the world.

Indian Scenario:

In the cities of metropolitan character such as Mumbai, this agent has gained immense popularity and escalated to the level of an epidemic in recent times. The popularity is accounted for the fact that the agent can be ordered online and will be delivered to the doorstep. It has gained a reputation as a party drug and the city's bands are said to be heavily into it. Use of these designer drugs may lead to multi-organ failure and death. It has become increasingly evident that MCAT is highly dangerous to public health. This warrants educating and training healthcare providers to provide optimum management of this social issue. According to M Sharma, M Chaudhary (2016) research; 46.36 % adolescents of the slum area used substance like Gutkha, Tobacco, Smoking, Alcohol, Afeem, Ganja, Thinner and Marijuana. 54.91% admitted to using one time, 23.53% admitted rarely, 15.68% admitted occasionally and 5.88% admitted that they have craving for drugs, so use frequently. The most common substances used were Gutkha 46.36%, tobacco 40.91%, smoking 37.27%, and alcohol 13.63%. 8.18% substance abusers used multiple substances.

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CONCLUSION

The agent (meow – meow) which is a semi - synthetic derivative of the original compound cathinone, is a very powerful stimulant which causes high level of dependence that destroys the future generation of any country.

The plant, *Catha edulis* was originally used as a recreational stimulant by the ancient Egyptians, Sufis etc for experiencing mystical effects. The chemical constituent involved in it and its action on the body and mind is now evident. The agent even though provides a temporary pleasure and mystical feeling is deleterious to the society if goes unchecked. The current scenario reveals that it is high time that the authorities and public are to be made aware of this type of a silent killer lurking in our own backyards. M Sharma, V Sharma (2016) found that reveals that characteristics associated with non-treated drug addicts are anxiety, obsession, phobia, summarization, depression and hysteria, and death anxiety in their study.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Declining Child Sex Ratio of India: A State Wise Profiling

Sreeja Gangadharan P^{1*}

ABSTRACT

Indian is witnessing an alarming fall in child sex ratio² since 1961. Sex selective abortions and female infanticide due to cultural preferences for male child are considered as the causes of this menace. Government of India had enacted various laws such as Medical Termination of Pregnancy act 1971 and Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) act, 1994 to penalise such sex determination and selective abortion, but the ratio is still showing an alarming decline.

The study hypothesis that improvements in female literacy rate and labour participation rate helps to bring changes in the overall attitude of the society toward women and girl child and there by helps to reduce female infant mortality and sex selective abortions. The study analyses female literacy rate and labour participation rate of various states and the corresponding Child Sex ratio. The study found that improvements in the female literacy rate had not adequately reflected in the female labour participation rate. Even those states having a commendable improvement in both the parameters failed to reflect an adequate improvement in the CSR. The study concludes that mere improvements in female literacy rate and labour participation rate, wouldn't improve the status of women unless it is supplemented by targeted social and economic empowerment. Analysing CSR from a multidimensional perspective, this paper argues how and why gender sensitisation and women empowerment should be brought into the policy circle to tackle this menace via transforming the life of the women and thus the society.

KEYWORDS: Child Sex Ratio, Female Infanticide, Female Literacy Rate, Labour Rate, Women Empowerment, Gender Divide.

INTRODUCTION

Female foeticide is the act of killing female foetus outside the legal channels of abortion. Such sex selective abortions affect the human sex ratio. Sex ratio is internationally defined as the number of males to female and is expressed in 100. According to the WHO, natural sex ratio at

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birth is assumed to be 103 to 107 (although it is subjected to debate) and any number above this is considered as a suggestive of female foeticide. There are many environmental factors responsible for this inherently biased sex ratio, or a ratio more in favour of male than female. But sex ratio at birth reduces as the age increases since adult male has an higher death rate as compared to adult female, since they are more exposed to threats as compared to females. Hence, sex ratio in the entire population is ideally 1:1.

But if we analyse the sex ratio around the globe we could see it widely varies in different age groups among different countries. For example, if we compare birth sex ratio of Europe (106) and US (105) with that of Asia we could see that the ratio is highly favourable to male for latter (107+ for 100 female). Amartya Sen, in his famous essay, “More than 100 million missing women” has rightly said, this high birth sex ratio over decades leads to 11% short of females in Asia’.

But if we examine the historical data on sex ratio in these Asian countries we could see the ratio is always skewed in favour of males as compared to other regions in the world. There could be two possibilities for this variation; one is due to natural reasons and the other is due to strong cultural preferences for male child and the related female foeticide or infanticide.

This debate has leads to two opposing schools of thoughts, which came up with equally valid and supporting evidences. One school of scholars argues that the natural sex ratio at birth is 102 to 107 males per females, however this ratio could vary due to a range of factors that are quite natural, such as; parental age, early marriage and fertility, teenage mothers, average maternal age at birth, age gap between father and mother, late births, ethnicity, social and economic stress, warfare and environmental and hormonal effects (Clutton-Brock & Lason, 1986).

The other school also brings in equally valid evidences from around the world to suggest that both sex ratios at birth and population sex ratio are remarkably constant and any deviation in this could only be explained by manipulation. The conventional assumption to support this argument is mammalian sperm have equal numbers of X and Y chromosomes and have equal chance of achieving conception and hence any variation in sex ratio is due to selective abortions between conception and birth (James W.H, 1987).

Supporters of this school says, ‘missing women’ estimated to about 100 million from North Africa, China, West Asia and South Asia from their combined population of 3 billion is due to the excessive female mortality prevailing in these region. From this background we could examine the case of India.

In India, Central Statistical Organization express sex ratio as the number of females per thousand males and Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as the sex ratio in the age group of 0–6 years. There is a

Declining Child Sex Ratio of India: A State Wise Profiling

dramatic fall in child sex ratio of India since 1961 and this had made it difficult to believe that such dramatic fall in CSR is natural without any external interferences. Such explicit evidences on sex selective abortions had forced government to enact Medical Termination of Pregnancy act in 1971 and Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) (PC-PNDT) Act in 1994 with the sole objective to discourage sex selective abortions. The act was amended in 2003, to further strengthen the regulation of technology in sex selection and had made such selective abortions, a criminal offence.

Unrestrictive use of ultrasonic scan and easy availability of sex determination and selective abortion facilities worsened the situation in urban areas as compared to rural India. Though the law, abide health professionals from disclosing the sex of the foetus in the scan reports, the technology is widely misused in India. The government also works actively to curb this menace through strict enforcement of the PC-PNDT act and by conducting raids in private clinics and taking actions such as terminating licence, seizure and sealing of violators.

Census data shows that Infant mortality is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas, this further strengthen the assumption that high infant mortality rate is not due to poor health care facilities but, due to the better accessibility to sex determination and selective abortion facilities in the urban areas. Despite, constant effort of the government of India through various legal measures at different levels the rate of fall in child sex ratio and sex selective abortion is still increasing except in few states.

This increasing female infanticide could be associated with the general preference for male child over female child especially in Northern states like Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Both cultural and economic factors could be associated with this male preference, according to Hindu tradition, only a son could full fill the last rites of the parents and a son is expected to stay with the parents, economically support them at their old age. Similar preference for inheritance of property and family name is also prevalent among other religions too. Such cultural assumptions and practices defining women and men's roles often impeded women's development (Sen and Grown, 1988, Young, 1993). Such cultural disparity also reflects in income and economic development (Forsythe *et al.*, 2000). The burden of enormous dowry associated with an Indian Brid is another factor that makes a male child more preferable to female for Indian parents.

Considering the fact that the gender disparities, rooted in cultural and social stigmas are hindering the progress of the society and economic development of the nation, the study hypothesize that improving literacy rate and work participation ratio of women will empower women to take better roles in the society and will improve the cultural prejudice and overall attitude of societies towards women. Thereby facilitating improvements in child sex ratio by reducing female infanticide and sex selective abortions.

Declining Child Sex Ratio of India: A State Wise Profiling

Objectives of the study

The study tries to identify a pattern for child sex ratio based on female literacy rate and female work participation among various states in India. The study hypothesis that, states having higher female literacy rate and better labour participation shows a higher child sex ratio as compared to states having low female literacy rate and poor work participation ratio.

METHODOLOGY

The study considers five decades' data on Child Sex ratio (CSR) (from 1961 to 2011), female labour participation rate and female literacy rate of 36 Indian states and Union territories published by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

India's, past five decade's census data collected by the NSSO, shows that there is a dramatic fall in CSR (in the age group 0-6, and has went from 104 males per 100 females in 1981 to 105.8 in 1991, to 107.8 in 2001 and 108.8 in 2011, Population census). It should be noted that this trend is despite of considerable improvements in the areas of health and education. The latest census figures (2011) shows the decline in CSR is alarmingly high in 21 states though most of these states had achieved a tremendous improvement in Female Literacy Rate.

The rate of fall in CSR is alarming in the states like Jammu and Kashmir, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Andhra Pradesh, Dadar and Nagarhaveli, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Manipur, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. CSR in some states like Punjab (789, the lowest among all states as per 2001 census), Haryana, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh which had shown a dramatic fall in 2001 census, had made considerable improvement in 2011 due to the collective efforts of Civil Societies and the Government. The progress made by Punjab in this line is remarkable and needs special attention (increase in child sex ratio: Punjab (+48), Chandigarh (+35) and Haryana (+15).

While analysing the decadal data since 1961 on CSR, female literacy rate and labour participation rate of all the states and Union territories in India, it has been found that, there exist no absolute pattern for CSR among states on female literacy rate and labour participation rate. But, a closer and category wise analysis of states on these three parameters shows that some meaningful inference could be derived from this based on the nature and character of the states.

CSR and Female Literacy rate

Ten states which had marked the highest female literacy rate (higher than the national average) were considered. Eight out of these ten states had shown high child sex ratio, which is higher than the national average (see Table 1), at the same time it has also been noticed that though this states has the highest sex ratio, the corresponding female labour participation rate of these states

Declining Child Sex Ratio of India: A State Wise Profiling

is very low, lower than the national average except for Nagaland. Kerala, which has the highest female literacy rate, 91.98%, has marked a very low female labour participation rate is, 18.2% and is lower than states like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Arunachal Pradesh which has much lower female literacy rate as compared to Kerala.

States having the highest Female Literacy rate (above 75%)

SL.No	STATE	CSR 2001	CSR 2011	Labour Participation 2001	Labour Participation 2011
1	A & N Islands	957	968	16.6	17.8
2	Chandigarh	845	880	14.2	16
3	Delhi	868	871	9.4	10.6
4	Goa	938	942	22.4	21.9
5	Kerala	960	964	15.4	18.2
6	Lakshadweep	959	911	7.3	11
7	Mizoram	964	970	47.5	36.2
8	Puducherry	967	967	17.2	17.6
9	Nagaland	964	943	38.1	44.7
10	Tripura	966	957	21.1	23.6
	India	927	919	-	25.51

Table 1: States having the highest female literacy rate and their corresponding Sex ratio and female labour participation rate for 2001 and 2011. Data as per census report Government of India.

Delhi and Chandigarh are the only two northern states in this list, rest of the states are either southern states or North eastern states where the society is more matriarchal than their northern and western counterparts.

It should also be noted that, some of the strong patriarchal states like Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttarkhand show a high female literacy rate, higher than the national average but they have a lower CSR, and shows a declining trend, despite the fact that the states, Punjab and Maharashtra are economically well placed. Hence, a mere improvement in female literacy rate or overall economic status of the society, will neither improve the status of women in the society nor the societal attitude towards the women, unless it explicitly improves the status of women through gender sensitization and empowerment.

CSR and Female Labour Participation Ratio

If we consider the other parameter, that is the female labour participation rate and the performance of states on CSR and Female literacy rate for which having the highest labour participation rate, above 35%, (refer Table :2) we could see that except Rajasthan and Himachal

Declining Child Sex Ratio of India: A State Wise Profiling

Pradesh, the rest of the states have higher CSR than the national average. But at the same time, it should also be noted that in most of these states female literacy rate is lower than the national average.

CSR and Female literacy rate of States having highest Female Labour Participation rate (above 35%)

SL. No	State	CSR 2001	CSR 2011	Female Literacy rate 2001	Female Literacy rate 2011
1	Chhattisgarh	975	969	51.85	60.59
2	Himachal Pradesh	896	909	67.42	76.60
3	Manipur	957	936	60.10	73.17
4	Andhra Pradesh	961	939	50.43	59.74
5	Arunachal Pradesh	964	972	43.53	59.57
6	Rajasthan	909	888	43.85	52.66
7	Sikkim	963	957	60.40	76.43
8	Mizoram	964	970	86.75	89.40
9	Nagaland	964	943	61.46	79.69
10	INDIA	927	919	53.67	65.46

Table 2: Table shows the CSR and female literacy rate of states having the highest female labour participation rate.

From this we could infer that:

- 1) In India, increase in the female literacy rate is not adequately reflected in female labour participation rate.
- 2) An improvement in the female literacy rate is not adequately reflects in improvements in status of women and the societies attitude towards women.
- 3) Mere economic empowerment is not sufficient unless it is accompanied by political and social empowerment and the society at large is not sensitised for the cause of gender equality.

The above inferences suggest to focus more on women empowerment and what should it mean and how could this happen. World Bank defines empowerment as the expansion of freedom of choice and actions and increasing one's authority and control over the resources and decisions that affects one's life (2001). Similarly, Alsop and Heinson (2005) define empowerment as enhancing an individual's or group's capacity to make choices and transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Kabeer (1999) sees women's empowerment as the processes through which women gain the ability to take ownership and control of their lives. Hence the key objective of women empowerment should be to raise her to the level of greater independence and freedom of choices and decision pertaining to every sphere of her life, whether it is political, economic, social or cultural.

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To ensure this empowerment sustainable and transformative, change has to take place in the structures and legal frameworks (family laws, property rights, etc.) (Kabeer, 2001). Punjab, which had shown the highest improvement in the CSR during 2011 census, could be considered as a model state in this line. Efforts of Punjab government such as, series of gender sensitive policies, strict enforcement of PC -PNDT act 1994, intensive awareness generation activities through Medias aimed at bringing behaviour change, coordination with civil society and Judiciary were instrumental in inspiring people and changing their mindset and could be better replicated in other states. But a lot more needs to be done to bring the desired result in the society.

Hence, empowerment should goes beyond the short term goals of increasing women's access to income, by looking at longer benefits in terms of changes to laws and policies that constrain women's participation, and in terms of power relations at the household, community and market level (Carr, 2000). Given these different perspectives, this paper looks at child sex ratio from different angles and argues how and why gender sensitisation and women empowerment should be brought into the policy circle to tackle this menace via transforming the life of the women and thus the society.

CONCLUSION

Child Sex Ratio in India is declining at an alarming rate since 1961. Cultural preferences for male child and the related female infanticide are considered as the major reasons for this social menace. To counter this, government had come up with various policies such as Medical Termination of Pregnancy act in 1971, PC-PNDT act in 1994, but the ratio is still showing an alarming decline.

The study analysed the performance of various states on female literacy rate and female labour participation rate and concludes that neither an improvement in literacy rate nor in labour participation rate is sufficient to bring a change in CSR unless it is accompanied by an overall empowerment of women through gender sensitisation, that goes beyond the short term goals of increasing women's access to income, but looking at long term benefits of changes in laws and policies that constrain women's participation, and in terms of power relations at the household, community and market levels. This facilitate in bringing women to the mainstreams of economy and there by enhances the overall development of the economy and also brings positive changes in the society by altering the social stigmas and gender disparities.

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Juveniles at Risk: An Overview

Rangappa N M^{1*}

ABSTRACT

Today, 1.2 billion Juveniles stand at the crossroads between childhood and the adult world. Around 243 million of them live in India. About one-quarter of India's population are adolescents.(UNICEF). As they stand at these crossroads, so do societies at large – the crossroads between losing out on the potential of a generation or nurturing them to transform society. A juvenile is considered as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood. It is characterized by rapid physical growth, significant physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual changes. Juveniles– young people between the ages of 10 and 19 years are often thought of as a healthy group. Nevertheless, many Juveniles do die prematurely due to accidents, suicide, violence, pregnancy related complications and other illnesses that are either preventable or treatable. Many more suffer chronic ill-health and disability. In addition, many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in Juveniles. For example, tobacco use, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, poor eating and exercise habits, lead to illness or premature death later in life. Like adults, Juveniles can experience emotions, thoughts, and behaviours that are distressing, disruptive, and disabling. Because many of these problems are precursors to much more disabling disorders during later life, mental and behavioural problems in childhood and Juveniles represent a very high cost to society in both human and financial terms. The problems of Juveniles are multi- dimensional in nature and require holistic approach. This paper aims to reveal the various problems of the Juveniles in India. It also makes an attempt to locate the significance of measures from a strategic perspective. The present study is based upon secondary sources.

KEYWORDS: Development, Health, Policy, Substance abuse, and Violence.

INTRODUCTION

Juveniles are the second decade of life. It is a period of great physical and psychological change. It also brings changes in social interactions and relationships. It is a time of opportunity, but also of risk. Juveniles are the window of opportunity to set the stage for a healthy and productive

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adulthood and to reduce the likelihood of health problems in the years to come. Yet it can entail risk, as a period when health problems that have serious immediate consequences can occur or when problem behaviours that have serious adverse effects on health in the future can be initiated. There are sound public health, economic and human rights reasons for investing in the health and development of adolescents. Greater investment in adolescent health would help prevent the estimated 1.4million deaths that occur each year among 10-19 year olds due to road traffic accidents, complications during pregnancy and child birth, suicide, violence, and HIV/AIDS. It would also improve the health and well-being of many millions of Juveniles who experience health problems such as depression or anemia; and promote the adoption of behaviours that help prevent health problems later in life, such as cardiovascular diseases and lung cancer resulting from physical inactivity and tobacco use initiated during Juveniles. Finally, investing in adolescent health can prevent problems in the next generation, such as prematurity and low-birth weight in infants born to very young mothers. There is growing recognition of the economic benefits of investing in the healthy development of adolescents, and the economic costs of not doing so. In 2002, the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children recognized the need for the "development and implementation of national health policies and programmes for adolescents, including goals and indicators, to promote their physical and mental health". Almost all Member States are signatories to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which clearly states that Juveniles have the right to obtain the health information and services they need to survive, grow and develop to their full potential.

Juveniles– young people between the ages of 10 and 19 years – are often thought of as a healthy group. Nevertheless, many Juveniles do die prematurely due to accidents, suicide, violence, pregnancy related complications and other illnesses that are either preventable or treatable. Many more suffer chronic ill-health and disability. In addition, many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in Juveniles. For example, tobacco use, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, poor eating and exercise habits, lead to illness or premature death later in life. Like adults, Juveniles can experience emotions, thoughts, and behaviours that are distressing, disruptive, and disabling. Because many of these problems are precursors to much more disabling disorders during later life, mental and behavioural problems in childhood and Juveniles represent a very high cost to society in both human and financial terms. Estimates vary, but globally it seems that 15 to 20% of all children/Juveniles have one or more mental or behavioural disorders, and some studies have shown prevalence even greater than 20%. When young people have mental problems, they are at higher risk for abuse and neglect, suicide, substance use, school failure, violence and criminal activities, mental illness in adulthood, and health-jeopardizing impulsive behaviours. The present paper is based upon secondary sources.

OVERVIEW

Caught in the web of transition from childhood to adulthood, the Juveniles and youth between 10 and 24 years of age are most acutely affected by such unprecedented, and often unmanageable,

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changes. The swiftly-changing global conditions are placing a great strain on the young people, modifying their behavior and relationships and exacerbating their health problems. In the late '80s that the world community formally recognized how seriously the health of young people impacts on the health and development future generations. With the further realization that the current and future health of young people depends very much on their own actions, choices and behaviours, the World Health Assembly passed a special resolution in May 1989 to highlight these issues. This resolution urged Member States to give acceptable programmes and services to meet these needs. It also emphasized the role of families and communities, and most importantly, the young themselves. Thereafter, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994 also emphasized the special needs of Juveniles and youth. Since then there have been some activities carried out by nongovernmental organizations relating to a few aspects of adolescent health. But countries and communities are, by and large, neglecting this critical age group. There are still virtually no special programmes or services to prepare this vulnerability for a healthy adulthood.

In 2003, the Committee of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) issued a General Comment in which the special health and development needs and rights of Juveniles and young people were recognized. These are further supported by the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Right to Health. However, prevention strategies and prompt interventions can reduce morbidity and mortality, and allow children and Juveniles to develop into responsible, contributing adults. In today's fast changing world, Juveniles- people between the ages of 10 and 19 years - face a range of health and social challenges. Many Juveniles make the transition to adulthood in good health while some others do not. In addition, many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in behaviours initiated during Juveniles. Public health response is needed to address their specific health needs to ensure that they realize their fullest potential and are able to contribute to national development.

The World Health Organization has identified the following.

- Most young people are healthy. However, More than 2.6 million young people aged 10 to 24 die each year, mostly due to preventable causes.
- About 16 million girls aged 15 to 19 give birth every year. Young people, 15 to 24 years old, accounted for 40% of all new HIV infections among adults in 2009. An estimated 150 million young people use tobacco. Approximately 430 young people aged 10 to 24 die every day through interpersonal violence. Road traffic injuries cause an estimated 700 young people to die every day (WHO).
- A much greater number of young people suffer from illnesses which hinder their ability to grow and develop to their full potential.

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Health Issues affecting young people:

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified some of the main health issues affecting young people and is described below:

Early pregnancy and childbirth:

About 16 million girls aged 15 to 19 years give birth every year - roughly 11% of all births worldwide. The vast majority of adolescents' births occur in developing countries. The risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes is much higher for Juveniles than for older women. The younger the adolescent, the greater the risk. Unintended pregnancy (both unplanned and unwanted) among Juveniles is a common public health problem worldwide. Repeat pregnancies in this group also occur frequently and are related to increased risks of adverse outcomes for adolescent mothers and their babies. Pregnancy and childbirth-related deaths are the number one killers of 15–19-year-old girls worldwide, with nearly 70 000 annual deaths. At least 2 million more young women are left with a chronic illness or disability, which may bring them life-long suffering, shame, or abandonment. Physically immature and often with few resources, the youngest first-time mothers are most at risk. Moreover, each year 2.2–4 million Juveniles resort to unsafe abortion. Ninety-nine per cent of maternal deaths occur in the developing world, most of which (an overwhelming 74 %) are preventable.

HIV/AIDS

Fifteen to 24 year olds accounted for an estimated 40% of all new HIV infections among adults worldwide in 2009. Every day, 2400 more young people get infected and globally there are more than 5 million young people living with HIV/AIDS. Young people need to know how to protect themselves and have the means to do so. This includes condoms to prevent sexual transmission of the virus and clean needles and syringes for those who inject drugs. Currently, only 36% of young men and 24% of young women have the comprehensive and correct knowledge they need to protect themselves from acquiring the virus. AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection, and not everyone who has HIV advances to this stage. At this stage people are susceptible to opportunistic infections because of their damaged immune system. So a person progressed to too many opportunistic infections means he has AIDS. Krishnamurthy V, Sampathkumar (2016) examines the death anxiety varies across Asymptomatic Acute HIV condition, Clinically Symptomatic Condition and AIDS Indicator Condition. A Tukey's HSD post-hoc test indicated that clinically symptomatic acute HIV condition group had exhibited higher level of death anxiety than asymptomatic acute HIV condition group and lower level of death anxiety compared to AIDS indicator group. By knowing the varied level of death anxiety across disease progression the tailor made interventions can be planned.

Malnutrition

Many boys and girls in developing countries enter Juveniles undernourished, making them more vulnerable to disease and early death. Conversely, overweight and obesity (another form of

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malnutrition with serious health consequences and important longer term financial implications for health systems) are increasing among young people in both low- and high-income countries.

Mental health

In any given year, about 20% of Juveniles will experience a mental health problem, most commonly depression or anxiety. The risk is increased by experiences of violence, humiliation, devaluation and poverty, and suicide is one of the leading causes of death in young people.

Tobacco use

The vast majority of tobacco users worldwide began when they were adolescents. Today an estimated 150 million young people use tobacco. This number is increasing globally, particularly among young women. Half of those users will die prematurely as a result of tobacco use. P Rajkumar, D Christian (2016) compares 275 male and female users of chewable tobacco (gutkha, kharra) between 12 to 18 years using catell's high school personality questionnaire. Significant differences were seen in intelligence levels with female users scoring less on intelligence (3.35) than male users (3.81). Females scored higher in expediency and evasion of rules (9.34) than males (10.38) and also had lower levels of self discipline and control (9.72) as compared to males (10.50). Oral Cancer is one of the top killer disease. It is also known as cancer of lip, tongue and other parts of the mouth. Although oral cancer is difficult to discover because it is unnoticeable during its early stages, there should be a possibility of recovery. This cancer would have the chances to be treated and prevented if there is an early diagnosis about this disease. One of the factors of Oral Cancer is due to lack of awareness and knowledge about Oral Cancer including the causes and risk factors. Therefore, a questionnaire has been given to the public around Chennai to record the awareness of the public toward Oral Cancer based on the question given.

Harmful use of alcohol

Harmful drinking among young people is an increasing concern in many countries. Alcohol use starts at a young age: 14% of adolescent girls and 18% of boys aged 13–15 years in low- and middle-income countries are reported to use alcohol. It reduces self-control and increases risky behaviours. It is a primary cause of injuries (including those due to road traffic accidents), violence (especially domestic violence) and premature deaths. T Singh, N Kumar (2016) found that significant difference of Personality Characteristics (Introversion & Extroversion) on Attitude towards alcohol and also significant difference of Gender (male & female) on Attitude towards alcohol which conclude that extrovert personality has negative attitude towards drinking alcohol whereas introvert personality has positive attitude towards drinking alcohol. Again, the study also proclaims that female has negative attitude towards drinking alcohol whereas male has positive attitude towards drinking alcohol.

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Violence

Violence is one of the leading causes of death among young people, particularly males: an estimated 430 young people aged 10 to 24 years die every day through interpersonal violence. For each death, an estimated 20 to 40 youths require hospital treatment for a violence-related injury.

Injuries

Unintentional injuries are a leading cause of death and disability among young people. Road traffic injuries take the lives of a staggering 700 young people every day.

THE INDIAN SCENARIO:

A large number of Juveniles in India are out of school, malnourished, get married early, working in vulnerable situations, and are sexually active. They are exposed to tobacco or alcohol abuse. In India, Jobs are shrinking at an alarming rate. Privatization and globalization have further aggravated the problem instead of generating employment; they have rendered millions of hands idle. It is caused by the rapid growth of population, the slow economic growth and the defective education system. Unemployment people easily become criminals. They disturb internal peace in the country and tempt aggressive countries to invade it. It is caused by the rapid growth of population, the slow economic growth and the defective education system. Unemployment people easily become criminals. They disturb internal peace in the country and tempt aggressive countries to invade it.

These various factors have made Juveniles to be scared of. India has huge population which has triggered number of problems arising out of it. The population, more particularly Juveniles has been diminished due to several reasons. They are sometime go into the hands of organized criminals or suffered from disorganized family rooting into the unwanted situations. For instance, girls are made to jump into the prostitution. It affects their physical and mental health. Many adolescent girls become brides, get pregnant, and have children before they are physically, emotionally, and socially mature enough to be mothers. Married or unmarried, adolescent girls become pregnant for different reasons. For some, pregnancy is accidental and the results of experimenting with sexuality or of lack of knowledge about how to prevent conception. Others seek pregnancy and motherhood to achieve adult status or fill an emotional void. But most adolescent pregnancies have little to do with choice or mistake. Globally, the majority of adolescent girls who become pregnant are married and pressured to have a child. For others, pregnancy often results from abusive, forced, or coerced sex (WHO). The situation in India is not out of it. The problem of child labour is also mounting at the alarming rate which affects the physical, emotional and mental health of the children and adolescents.

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STRATEGIC PERSPECTIVES:

Many technical and political agencies at the global, regional and national levels have been implementing a variety of interventions with diverse approaches to address a wide range of factors related to unintended pregnancies among adolescents. The goals of these agencies have included, among others: helping Juveniles to change psychosocial risk and protective factors involving sexuality; increasing teens' knowledge about risks and consistent and safe use of contraceptives; and skills training to support their social inclusion and personal development.

At the present time, stakeholders ranging from teens' parents, health-care providers, teachers, and policy-makers need to understand better how to set up programmes that can be practical, evidence-based, culturally appropriate, acceptable for adolescents, and that can guarantee good results in terms of the goals to be achieved to the satisfaction of all those involved, principally adolescents. The Strategic perspectives in the context of India are as follows:

- The programmes and policies for Juveniles should focus on their constructive development.
- Counseling in psychological, academic performance, health areas, and career guidance.
- Provision of economic and social opportunities to involve all of them in some constructive activities at the college and community level with less competition and more with a sense of co-operation.
- Youth clubs should be established in the community as platforms to exhibit their inner qualities.
- Awareness programmes should be conducted about the impact of bad habits.

CONCLUSION

There is great need to promote Juveniles development to achieve the progress of the nation. The Juveniles should be encouraged to participate in educational and economically viable activities which will enable them to actively involve in the process of national development. There is a need for preventive and curative mental health care for Juveniles and support appropriate community action. The programmes for Juveniles should focus on the development of inter-personal communication skills, counseling in psychological, academic and health areas, career guidance and provision of economic and social opportunities to involve all of them in some constructive activities at the school and community level with less competition and more with a sense of co-operation. This can be achieved by Competency Building as a part of redefining measures from a strategic perspective.

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A Study on Perception of Bank Customers towards Financial Services Quality in Selected Cities of Gujarat

Jignesh Valand^{1*}

ABSTRACT

Today services sector is a most growing sector in the world, because of advancement in technology it is used everywhere. Strongly it is believed that services are different than tangibles goods and there for it require different services strategies and frameworks, and it is inevitable to know the perception of different groups to identify their views in terms of services quality. This present topic mainly focus on perception of Banks Customers towards the services quality of Banks (Public v/s Private) the data has been collected through structured questionnaire administered among the employees of financial services firms. The main part of the study is to find out the Customers perception towards services in which they hold the bank account. The result shows that in conformity with the changes there should be changes in Banks services, training, attitudes and images, changes in strategies and practices of the organization, new technology and more personalized services gives more chances to win the market.

KEYWORDS: Perception, Bank, Financial Services, Gujarat

INTRODUCTION

The Indian banking Industry was standardized during the period of 1900 to 1950. It saw the birth of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and enactment of Banking Regulation Act 1949, which empowers the RBI to regulate, supervise and develop banking system in India. The decades of 1950s and 1960s provided real foundation for Indian banking system which was also called as the foundation stage. There was a rapid expansion of Indian banking. As a result population per branch fell considerably from 63000 in 1969 to 20,000 in 1980.

The entry of new private sector banks and foreign banks fuelled more competition in the Indian banking sector. In India 27 public sector banks, 38 foreign banks, 196 regional rural banks, 57 scheduled urban co-operative banks and 16 schedule state co-operative banks were

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operating as on March 31,2008,due to branch expansion, number of branches in rural, semi urban, urban and in metropolitan areas has been increased to 31105,17897,15530 and 14134 respectively and total no of branches is 78666 in the year 2008, these massive expansion of banks branches have created competition among banks.

As we know that majority of challenges in service marketing comes from basic characteristics of services like Intangibility, Heterogeneity, and Inseparability and Perishability. The above all the Characteristics poses the great difficulties while dealing with customers, so that the marketer always have to frame specific strategies to solve these problems.

The challenges turnaround understanding the need and expectation of the customers for services, tangibilizing the service offering, dealing with numerous people and delivery issues and keeping with the promises given to them. The characteristics is always creates a great challenge while customer evaluation, greater variation in operation input and output and the weight age on time factor.

Banking in Gujarat

In Gujarat, as on 31st March, 2005 there are 68 SCBs providing banking services. It includes all the public sector banks 3, 6 FB out of 31 FB operating in India. Gujarat secures 6th position as it has 25 out of 29 private sector banks operating in India. RRBs, which confine only to a district or a group of contiguous districts, have 9 RRBs in Gujarat out of 196 in the country. These 68 SCB provide services through 3807 offices⁴. These offices are situated in 1672 centers⁵. These centers constitute about 4.79% of India's bank centers and 5.44% of country's offices are located in these centers, indicating higher representation of centers. This also indicates high representation of office network in the state. On an average, an office in the state serves about 14,000 persons whereas an office at India level serves 16, 000 persons. Gujarat is better placed than India's average banking density. Rank of Gujarat as per banking density is 18th. Among the major states (the states having population more than 5 crores as per 2001 census), Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are better placed than Gujarat.

How Indian Banks Treat Their Customers?

Every citizen of India has to right to fair, proper and equal treatment in law as well as in the market place. The freedom of pricing and deregulation of interest rates granted to the banks was in the nature of bridled freedom given to them. The laid down condition was quite explicit that the banks will treat their customer fairly and non discriminatory manners while pricing their products/Services to their treatment to customers was lying with the Board level for approval of reasonableness of changes. In spite of this, the banks head offices and offices of the banking ombudsman received number of complaints arising out of unfair treatment /unreasonableness of service changes etc. In this regard the role of Board of Directors is very

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vital .Such complaints/grievances be used as a feedback mechanism to make correction in the policy/procedures being adopted by the banks instead of attempting to justify a wrong action at the cost of deposits/stakeholders of all the first Indian banks should know their customers well, right from the small branch offices to the top most level of head offices and Board. There should be fair and transparent link between the small offices and the level of the board of Directors, and Head office. Such link will minimize number of Complaints arising out of unfair treatment, unreasonable service changes etc.

Fair and transparent treatment should be ideally based on the following principles:

- Minimum courtesy and behavioral standards
- Transparency
- Non- Discriminatory policy
- Deliver what is Promised
- Firm and polite stand against unreasonable customer demands.

In reality, the banks very well know that every Indian citizen has right to fair and equal treatment in law as well as in the place of Market. This pricing freedom and deregulation of interest rates conferred on the banks was not in the nature of unbridled freedom given to them. it was quite explicit that the banks will be treating their customers fairly , in transparent and non-discriminatory manner while pricing their products/services. Further expectation of fair treatment to customers and reasonableness of fair changes was resting with the board level approval.

In spite of above, Banking ombudsman and Head offices started receiving number of complaints arising out of unfair treatment, unreasonable service changes, wrong action, etc. here the role of the Board of Directors and Head offices is very significant. They should treat such complaints/grievances as a feedback mechanism to make corrections in the policy/procedures adopted by banks rather than trying to justify a wrong action at the cost of depositors/stakeholders.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The public sector banks hold over 75% of total assets of the banking industry, with the private and foreign banks holding 18.2% and 6.5% respectively.

The Indian banks are continuously strive to improve the services in the past years ,but customers are still diverting to the foreign multinational banks because of the superiority in the services, layout and facilities. People believing in the well planned layout, interiors and well-dressed bank staff of foreign banks. This difference standout as the staff in Indian banks do not exhibit professionalism and provide correct information .the courteousness, friendly and pleasing appearance of staff of foreign bank gives confidence that they have sound understanding and like to provide true information. The positive image can help multinational banks in building their

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marketing strategy. The foreign banks focus on customer delightment by providing well-furnished décor and providing friendly environment through which you can attract more customers.. Personal interaction can enable in banks in establishing rapport with the customers, the infrastructure of Indian banks does not give customers the impressions of good service. The staff is not cooperative and does not give priority to customer needs. These areas can be identified for devising positioning strategies by multinational banks.

The effects of modernization of banking industry provide lot of new features to enhance the existing service quality of the bankers.

T Vansanthi and D Gowris (February 2013) study on Customers perception about public private banks, they applied six dimensions(infrastructural, customer care, Technology, transactional, procedural and Security) to measure the services quality of bankers and they found that there are different perspectives among public and private sector banks, the study reveals the interesting information that in terms of technological advancement the private sector banks are far ahead than public sector banks the second thing reveals that there is a significant relationship of quality with transactional and Procedural service quality. In recent time the majority of the banks have implemented core banking solution and improved themselves as technology driven banking. The study also suggest that there is significant difference in the customers perception towards services quality in relation to services quality attributes (infrastructural, customer care, Technology, transactional, procedural and Security) furthermore it also suggest that there is a huge differences of customer perception regarding services quality among public and private sector banks.

Khare (2011) The strategy which is used by private multinational is that they are targeting different customers on the basis of age. For instance old age people can get promised reliable, convenient and trouble-free banking service where they would not have to wait for the services; recently banks have started different customized services which can fulfill the demand of the customers like Tele-calling of customers, home based clearance of cheques etc.

now a days Indian banks (Private and Public) have started of using internet marketing technology like ATMs, internet banking, credit loans, transferring money by using credit and debit cards etc. the more interesting thing is that now in India women also plays an important role of using banking services and that's why banking companies have started to target for the same. Now The Indian banks can also try to project easy banking image to help customers change their perceptions about poor service quality of the banks.

Linda Mary Simon (2012) has researched on customers perception towards services provided by Indian private and public sector bank in Coimbatore region she conclude that compared to

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public sector bank private sector bank is far better. No doubt the public sector bank having strong presence but the important thing is that they have to improve the services to compete in the market. They have to update information and retain customers by providing up to date services and improve the policies, norms and service efficiency by adopting good market strategies and need to upgrade technology.

Juan Carlos Fandos Roig, Javier Sanchez Garcia, Miguel Angel Moliner Tena and Jaume Llorens Monzonis have found a significant fact about perceived value in banking services they said that the dimensions like Functional value of establishment, value of personnel, value of services, value of prices, value of emotions have significant impact on the customers and if the bank manager will develop a good strategies on the basis of this dimensions it will definitely prove to be a competitive advantage for him except convenience, accuracy and efficiency the Australian banks did not match the importance rating matching of customer expectation.

Parsuraman 1985, Gronroos, 1990, Zeithml (1990).found that quality is defined from the users perspective wherein goods and services exceeds the customers' expectations.

Sakalya Venkata (2007) have suggested 15 different factors having significant impact on customers choices regarding retail banking (1) Safety of Deposits, (2) Size and Strength, (3) Accuracy, (4) General Service Quality, (5) Speed of Delivery, (6) Proximity (7)Security of Environment, (8) Cordiality of Staff, (9) Price and Service Charges, (10) Product Packaging, (11) General Public Impression, (12) Peer Group Impression, (13) Face Lift (Structural), (14) Friendship with Staff and (15) Advertisement and Publicity.

Parsuraman (1985) suggest that customer's perceptions regarding service quality depends upon the gap that exists between what customers' expectation and what they receive in the service.

Dr. S Fatima Holy Ghost; Dr. M Edwin Gnanthas (2011).Customer's perception has reached on highest in the prompt and accuracy in transactions followed by safety of customer's investments and keep confidentiality of account and transactions and lowest in the service of modern equipment and decor. Due to increasing competition the bank need to consider the weak areas in order to meet customer perception about service quality.

Dr. Nagabhusanam M. found that with the immense competition and rapid changes in the services sector strategy helps to achieve the goal. the study was conducted among the Private sector banks (ICICI, HDFC, KOTAK and INDUSIND) in Moradabad region, with the help of SERVQUAL tool and it reveals that the in the service dimensions the most relevant factors of qualities perception was reliability and responsiveness and as per the dimensional study HDFC bank has highest quality perception among the customers.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Total 120 customers were surveyed in the Anand city; Baroda city and Surat city .each city consist of 40 customers who is having bank accounts in different types of banks.

Banks have been selected for the study

Sr. no	PUBLIC BANKS	PRIVATE BANKS
1	State bank of India	ICICI bank
2	Central bank of India	Axis bank
3	Bank of India	Kotak Mahindra bank
4	Bank of Baroda	HDFC bank

Objectives Of The Research:

- ✓ To find out the critical problems or challenges faced by Marketers while delivering the services and consumers while using service
- ✓ To find out the perceived difference of perception regarding the challenges of service marketing across sector(Public and Private)
- ✓ To compare the performance of both the service sector from both the Sector (Public and Private) from Customer perspective.
- ✓ To find out the level of customer satisfaction with both the sector(Public and Private)

Hypothesis testing

H1: There is no significance difference in the Customers perception about banking services between respondents of Public and Private Banking Companies

H2: Perceived difference or perception regarding the challenges of service marketing across sector (public and private) is same

H3: Customer satisfaction is same in both the sector (Public and Private)

Data Analysis and Interpretation

In order to know that whether Perception of Customers towards Public and Private Banks have same perception or not. Following hypothesis is framed and two independent samples t test is carried out to test the hypothesis

Table showing mean score of Perception of Customers towards Public and Private Banks.

In order to know that whether Customers of both the sector have same perception or not. Following hypothesis is framed and two independent samples t test is carried out to test the hypothesis.

H0 = There is no significance difference in the Customers perception about Banking services between respondents of Public and Private Banking Companies.

H1 = There is significance difference in the Customers perception about Banking services between respondents of Public and Private Banking Companies.

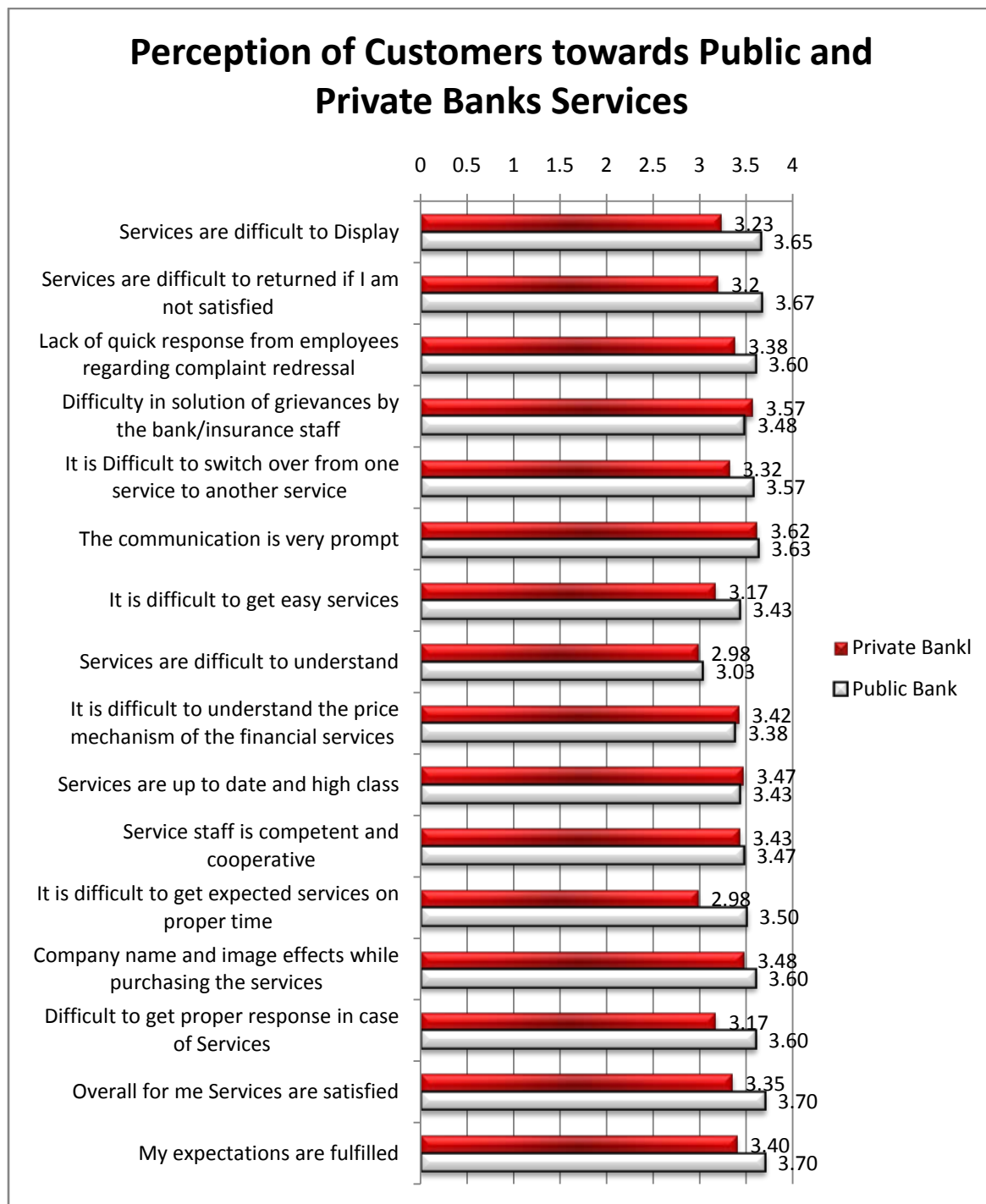
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Statements	Type of Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
Services are difficult to Display	Private Bank	60	3.23	1.294	-1.945	.054
	Public Bank	60	3.65	1.039	-1.945	.054
Services are difficult to returned if I am not satisfied	Private Bank	60	3.20	1.070	-2.408	.018
	Public Bank	60	3.67	1.052	-2.408	.018
Lack of quick response from employees regarding complaint redressal	Private Bank	60	3.38	.958	-1.103	.272
	Public Bank	60	3.60	1.182	-1.103	.272
Difficulty in solution of grievances by the bank/insurance staff	Private Bank	60	3.57	.963	.439	.662
	Public Bank	60	3.48	1.112	.439	.662
It is Difficult to switch over from one service to another service	Private Bank	60	3.32	1.033	-1.316	.191
	Public Bank	60	3.57	1.047	-1.316	.191
The communication is very prompt	Private Bank	60	3.62	.993	-.094	.925
	Public Bank	60	3.63	.938	-.094	.925
It is difficult to get easy services	Private Bank	60	3.17	1.167	-1.365	.175
	Public Bank	60	3.43	.963	-1.365	.175
It is difficult to evaluate services	Private Bank	60	3.15	1.087	-.946	.346
	Public Bank	60	3.33	1.036	-.946	.346
Services are difficult to understand	Private Bank	60	2.98	1.066	-.256	.798
	Public Bank	60	3.03	1.073	-.256	.798
It is difficult to understand the price	Private Bank	60	3.42	1.094	.165	.869

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Statements	Type of Bank	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
mechanism of the financial services	Public Bank	60	3.38	1.121	.165	.869
Services are up to date and high class	Private Bank	60	3.47	1.065	.163	.871
	Public Bank	60	3.43	1.170	.163	.871
Service staff is competent and Cooperative	Private Bank	60	3.43	1.095	-.169	.866
	Public Bank	60	3.47	1.065	-.169	.866
It is difficult to get expected services on proper time	Private Bank	60	2.98	1.157	-2.598	.011
	Public Bank	60	3.50	1.017	-2.598	.011
Company name and image effects while purchasing the services	Private Bank	60	3.48	1.200	-.553	.581
	Public Bank	60	3.60	1.108	-.553	.581
Difficult to get proper response in case of services	Private Bank	60	3.17	1.181	-2.114	.037
	Public Bank	60	3.60	1.061	-2.114	.037
Overall for me Services are satisfied	Private Bank	60	3.35	1.071	-1.839	.068
	Public Bank	60	3.70	1.013	-1.839	.068
My expectations are fulfilled	Private Bank	60	3.40	1.210	-1.536	.127
	Public Bank	60	3.70	.908	-1.536	.127

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The above table shows Customers perception towards Public and Private Banks wise descriptive statistics of Analysis of Variance i.e. Mean and Standard deviation of all statements pertaining to perception about Banking services It is shows that only in case of statement -Services are difficult to Display(.054),Services are difficult to returned if I am not satisfied(.018),It is difficult

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to get expected services on proper time(.011), Difficult to get proper response in case of services(.037) F value is significant at 0.05 level of significant. For all other statements, value of F is not significant. Hence it can be concluded that Customer wise mean score of perception about banking services do not differ significantly. Means responses of different Customers perceived Banking service in same way in case of above statement are Public Sector Bank 3.65, Public Sector Bank 3.67, and Public Sector Bank 3.50, Public Sector Bank 3.60 respectively which is higher than any other group.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Most of the respondent's believe that if the services are not proper they were not able to give back their services and for that banks have to take necessary steps to take care of their customers once they dissatisfied.

Majority of the respondents having same response that banks were not give proper response when they complaint about bad services, that's why banks must pay due attention to reduce the customer complaint for gaining more customer.

The main fact is that banks staff were fails to give solutions of grievances to the customers. In most of the cases respondents were Highly disagree and disagree that it is difficult to transfer from one services to the another services in the same banks. so here banks try to retained their customers by giving best services to the customers. Banks must provide all the information regarding Schemes and Programme and policy of the banks to the customer, if the communication is prompt your customers will be delighted and he or she will retain for longer period.

The company name and image affects a lot while they are purchasing any services from the banks. In most of the banks the customers complaining about Employees response regarding services if banks reduces the complaints than there is a chance to attract and retain more customers. Providing services in time is a greater advantage for the banks which boost confidence in the minds of the customer

CONCLUSION

Clients for economic services are converting in terms of their want and desires, goals, expectancies and issues. Economic carrier carriers ought to recognize who their customers are, what they select, why they prefer, why they buy, who makes the selections and how the customers use merchandise and provider.

In conformity with those adjustments there ought to be changes in the banks offerings, education, attitudes and snap shots, advertising and marketing strategies and styles of organization and

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control. New era driven products combined with the conventional ones and personalised services will enable to increase a variety of economic offerings underneath one roof.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Women: An Overview

Shabbeer Ahmed¹

ABSTRACT

The profile of a rural woman is that of a poor, ignorant, illiterate, superstitious and suppressed being. She has low levels of skills. Her access to information, assets, and opportunities is also low. She is unorganized and under-represented. Rural women are subjected to several socioeconomic, psychological and environmental disabilities. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women. To bring women into the mainstream and to encourage their participation in the process of national development has, therefore, been a major concern of the Government. However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. The empowerment of Rural Women is crucial for the development of the Rural India. The present paper attempts to highlight the current reality in the ray of various programmes and laws for the empowerment of women.

KEYWORDS: Socio-Economic, Rural Women Empowerment

INTRODUCTION

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only

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grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The Policy takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women. The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, 'Towards Equality', 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, Five Years after an assessment. Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country. The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices. As the present project aims to study rural women empowerment, there is need to know about the current status of the rural women.

Rural Women:

The profile of a rural woman is that of a poor, ignorant, illiterate, superstitious and suppressed being. She has low levels of skills. Her access to information, assets, and opportunities is also low. She is unorganized and under-represented. She is overworked. But, she is a producer, a farmer, a household worker and a community resource manager, besides being a homemaker. Hence, she needs and should be provided with both information and access, should get better

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wages, credit and ownership rights, should be trained and organized so that she is empowered (Prasad, 1997).

The traditional values of marriage and family both in rural and urban areas have not significantly changed. Child marriages, second marriages (when the first wife is alive), continue to take place. Even today the girl child is unwelcome, as she is considered a liability. The popular proverb that the birth of a girl brings innumerable miseries holds true even today. Thus, the status of women in rural areas is more shaky, uncertain and unstable. Rural women are subjected to several socioeconomic, psychological and environmental disabilities. The emphasis on rural women in India is due to two reasons:

Rural women constitute 75 per cent of the total female population of the country, and, on any given indicator of development, the rural woman is further disadvantaged vis-à-vis her urban counterpart.

Rural Women Empowerment:

The issue of empowerment has been placed firmly on the agenda of development studies especially since eighties of the last century. The term empowerment is related to the poor, backward class people and women particularly the women of disadvantaged group of people. In short, empowerment is all about social transformation and all about the disadvantaged people. Empowerment is related to the development of a group of people or the section of people in matters of education, health, nutrition and employment. Empowerment is also related to the participation of marginalized group of people including women in political bodies. A person is ably empowered if he or she attains considerable education and gets employment and plays vital role in decision making. To a women empowerment is the restructuring of gender relation within the family, community and society. Empowerment is in fact, a process in which a person assumes an increased involvement in defining and promoting his own agenda for development in respect of social, economic and political matters (Bhimali and Poddar:2005). The word women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power or capacity to regulate their day- to- day lives in the social, political and economic terms -a power which enables them to move from the periphery to the centre stage (Bhuyan: 2006). In the words of Crowther, “Empowerment means to give somebody, the power or authority to act”. The Latin prefix ‘en’ or ‘em’ meaning to give underscores the dependency relationship between the persons being empowered and the persons doing the empowering. Empower is dependent upon the goodwill or self-interest of the person with the power who, for whatever reason, decides not just that power will be transferred, but quantum and type of power to be transferred. The logic of empowerment implies passively on the part of the person being empowered (Sinha: 2007).

The word “Empower” means make one powerful or equip one with the power to face the challenges of life to overcome the disabilities, handicaps and inequalities. Empowerment is an

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active multidimensional process, which should enable women to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It would consist in providing greater access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan their lives, greater control over the circumstances that influence their lives and freedom from shackles imposed on them by custom, belief and practice.

Empowerment is a multi-faceted, multi-dimensional and multi-layered concept. Women's empowerment is a process in which women gain greater share of control over resources - material, human and intellectual like knowledge, information, ideas and financial resources like money - and access to money and control over decision-making in the home, community, society and nation, and to gain 'power'. According to the Country Report of Government of India, 'Empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to one of power'. The Government of India had ushered in the new millennium by declaring the year 2001 as Women's Empowerment Year, to focus on "Our vision in the new century of a nation where women are equal partners with men" (Shakunthala Narasimhan: 2007). There are different types of women empowerment, which aims for the development of the women in different aspects such as social, economic, political, legal, educational empowerment etc. They are discussed as under:

Judicial Empowerment of Women:

The Judicial empowerment of women includes the legal protection, provision of legal rights, and privileges to women must be made stronger, so as to protect the women's interest in the society. In this respect, legal-judicial system will be made more responsive and gender sensitive to women's needs, especially in cases of domestic violence and personal assault. New laws will be enacted and existing laws reviewed to ensure that justice is quick and the punishment meted out to the culprits is commensurate with the severity of the offence. At the initiative of and with the full participation of all stakeholders including community and religious leaders, the Policy would aim to encourage changes in personal laws such as those related to marriage, divorce, maintenance and guardianship so as to eliminate discrimination against women. The evolution of property rights in a patriarchal system has contributed to the subordinate status of women. The Policy would aim to encourage changes in laws relating to ownership of property and inheritance by evolving consensus in order to make them gender just.

The existing legislative structure will be reviewed and additional legislative measures taken by identified departments to implement the Policy. This will also involve a review of all existing laws including personal, customary and tribal laws, subordinate legislation, and related rules as well as executive and administrative regulations to eliminate all gender discriminatory references. National Commission for Women and Department of Women and Child Development is also set up to protect and strengthen the women's life.

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The National Commission for Women (NCW) safeguards the interests of women with a mandate covering almost all aspects of women's rights. There are about 42 Central Acts concerning women, of which 32 Acts have been reviewed by the NCW for their efficiency and removing gender discriminatory provisions. In addition, the DWCD is also in the process of initiating new legislation amending existing ones so that they become more potent in protecting women. These include Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which came into force on September 14, 2005. The Act seeks to provide immediate and emergent relief to women who face situations of violence in their homes. Protection against Sexual Harassment of Women Bill, seeking to confer on women the right to be protected from sexual harassment, is being drafted at the moment (Economic Survey: 2005-06).

There are certain legislations to prevent atrocities on women, enhancement of equal remuneration, preventing and punishment against sexual harassment of women at work place, domestic violence, and specifically against social systems such as dowry, polygamy, etc. have already been passed and to execute the same, there are Women Courts and Women Police Stations established.

Political Empowerment:

Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, and Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women—friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Indian Constitution have served as a breakthrough towards ensuring equal access and increased participation in political power structure for women. The Panchayat Raj Institutions will play a central role in the process of enhancing women's participation in public life. The Panchayat Raj Institutions and the local self Governments will be actively involved in the implementation and execution of the National Policy for Women at the grassroots level.

Social Empowerment of Women:

The Social Empowerment of Women includes equal access to Education, Health, Environment, Shelter, Nutrition, etc. Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured. Special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and

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improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupational vocational technical skills by women. Reducing the gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus area Sectoral time targets in existing policies will be achieved, with a special focus on girls and women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities. Gender sensitive curricula would be developed at all levels of educational system in order to address sex stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination. A holistic approach to women's health which includes both nutrition and health services will be adopted and special attention will be given to the needs of women and the girl at all stages of the life cycle. The reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality, which are sensitive indicators of human development, is a priority concern. This policy reiterates the national demographic goals for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) set out in the National Population Policy 2000. Women should have access to comprehensive, affordable and quality health care. Measures will be adopted that take into account the reproductive rights of women to enable them to exercise informed choices, their vulnerability to sexual and health problems together with endemic, infectious and communicable diseases such as malaria, TB, and water borne diseases as well as hypertension and cardio-pulmonary diseases. The social, developmental and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases will be tackled from a gender perspective. To effectively meet problems, of infant and maternal mortality, and early marriage the availability of good and accurate data at micro level on deaths, birth and marriages is required. Strict implementation of registration of births and deaths would be ensured and registration of marriages would be made compulsory.

In view of the high risk of malnutrition and disease that women face at all the three critical stages viz., infancy and childhood, adolescent and reproductive phase, focused attention would be paid to meeting the nutritional needs of women at all stages of the life cycle. This is also important in view of the critical link between the health of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women with the health of infant and young children, Special efforts will be made to tackle the problem of macro and micro nutrient deficiencies especially amongst pregnant and lactating women as it leads to various diseases and disabilities. Intra-household discrimination in nutritional matters vis-à-vis girls and women will be sought to be ended through appropriate strategies. Widespread use of nutrition education would be made to address the issues of intra-household imbalances in nutrition and the special needs of pregnant and lactating women. Women's participation will also be ensured in the planning, superintendence and delivery of the system.

Women's perspectives will be included in housing policies, planning of housing colonies, provision of shelter both in rural and urban areas with necessary facilities such as drinking water. Special attention will be given for providing adequate and safe housing and accommodation for women including single women, heads of households, working women, students, apprentices and trainees. Women will be involved and their perspectives reflected in the policies and

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programmes for environment, conservation and restoration. Considering the impact of environmental factors on their livelihoods, women's participation will be ensured in the conservation of the environment and control of environmental degradation. The vast majority of rural women still depends on the locally available non-commercial sources of energy such as animal dung, crop waste and fuel wood. In order to ensure the efficient use of these energy resources in an environmental friendly manner, the Policy will aim at promoting the programmes of non- conventional energy resources. Women will be involved in spreading the use of solar energy, biogas, smokeless chulahs and other rural application so as to have a visible impact of these measures in influencing eco system and in changing the life styles of rural women.

Economic Empowerment of women

Since women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra household and social discrimination, macro economic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There will be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women. Steps were taken for mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, along with necessary support measures to enhance their capabilities. In order to enhance women's access to credit for consumption and production, the establishment of new and strengthening of existing micro-credit mechanisms and micro-finance institutions such as Self-Help Groups were already functioning so that the outreach of credit is enhanced. Other supportive measures would be taken to ensure adequate flow of credit through extant financial institutions and banks, so that all women below poverty line have easy access to credit. Women's perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up. It is noted that globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. However, from the micro-level studies that were commissioned by the Department of Women & Child Development, it is evident that there is a need for reframing policies for access to employment and quality of employment. Benefits of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions and unsafe working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Strategies were designed to enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may flow from the globalization process.

In view of the critical role of women in the agriculture and allied sectors, as producers, concentrated efforts will be made to ensure that benefits of training, extension and various

Socio-Economic Empowerment of Rural Women: An Overview

programmes will reach them in proportion to their numbers. The programmes for training women in soil conservation, social forestry, dairy development and other occupations allied to agriculture like horticulture, livestock including small animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries etc. will be expanded to benefit women workers in the agriculture sector. Of the above discussed women empowerment programmes, the present study aims to study the socio-economic empowerment of the rural women. Hence, there are various policies and schemes of the Governments through which the socio-economic empowerment of women is made progressive. The following are the Government Schemes of the Government for Socio-economic Empowerment,

Rural Women Empowerment:

Women comprise nearly half of the national population of a country. Of course, the globalization provided opportunities of education and employment to urban women and helped them to develop and possess all the rights equally with men. But the problem is that the women in rural areas are still backward in education, social status, economic background, political matters, etc. Hence, the development of the country is inescapably linked with the status of development of rural women. Economic empowerment is one approach to enable women to realize their inherent knowledge, skills and competences for creation of small business enterprises. There are shining examples from the developing countries to illustrate women entrepreneurs who started small and grew to large enterprises.

Women are considered as a focal point and the unifying force in the family. While their contribution to the family and society is considerable, they are subjected to numerous constraints undermining their potentials. They receive only small share in development opportunities and are often excluded from education, better jobs, participation in political system and better health care, decision making, etc. Besides, they suffer from physiological, psychological, social and cultural barriers, which hinder their empowerment. In rural areas, women are preoccupied with mostly household work - including the bearing and rearing of children. Accordingly, the opportunities for improving their conditions are limited.

To improve conditions of rural women, one of the viable strategies, quite often talked about, is the role of enterprise to empower them. Promotion of rural enterprises makes full use of family labour; requires less capital in production and uses locally available raw material. In addition, family ties and kinship linkages help in promoting rural enterprises, thus, enterprise development has been considered, among other factors, a powerful tool to eradicate poverty especially among rural women in India. In fact, two powerful approaches to empower women and rural entrepreneurship have emerged during the last decade: formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) especially among women; and, clusters among similar or mutually related enterprises. Self Help Groups are small homogenous groups consisting of 12-20 women from Below Poverty Line families voluntarily organized to promote savings. They are self-managed groups of poor women

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which primarily came into existence to mobilize financial resources through their own savings and lend the same amongst themselves to meet the credit needs of their members. The SI-IG movement has emerged as a powerful and vibrant movement spread over the length and breadth of the State.

The Self-Help Group approach has come a long way in India, from 1974, when SEWA started mobilizing poor women based on their respective trade. The women's movement in the west in the 1960s and 1970s influenced many countries, India being one of them, The main aims of SHG concept is to improve the economic development of women and to create a facilitating environment for their social transformation, in the light of gender based discrimination in work and the household. Perhaps the first concerted effort to form women's groups in Karnataka was when DWCRA scheme was introduced in the mid-eighties. But earlier to it, an NGO called MYRADA had initiated the concept by forming women's groups in some of its project sites. The reasons lie in the realization that women's development is an essential prerequisite for overall development. The Central Government launched the Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana on April 1, 1999 emphasizing the integrated upliftment of rural households that fall under the BPL line in a span of five years. Even here the SHG approach has been upheld. The scheme was the result of merging of all the direct anti-poverty programmes like IRDP, DWRCA, TRYSEM, etc into one single programme in order to promote holistic self-employment among men and women. A review of the programme has indicated that women form nearly 50 percent of the total persons assisted in the programme. The programme sought to take assistance of several institutions like the line departments of the government, NGOs, other local organizations and the Panchayat bodies. Besides these governmental efforts to provide sustained development to women, a number of NGOs have also initiated programme that encourage SHGs of women and men to be formed. The discussion on the operational part of SHGs in Karnataka is divided into three parts, to fall into the stage of preparation or formation of SHGs; stabilization stage and the functional stage. The first stage is one that includes the processes of dissemination of information, motivation to join the groups, selection of members and the representatives and laying down the rules. Stage two is when the group stabilizes itself by following rules of working, like meetings, savings and identifying IGA. Finally, the stage when the group is performing well by carrying on the IGA and achieves wider goals like bank linkage, etc. is when it is successfully functioning (Planning Commission: 2007).

The formation of SHGs among women has fetched noticeable results in many developing countries. The SHO approach has proved successful not only in improving the economic conditions through income generation but in creating awareness about health and hygiene, sanitation and cleanliness, environmental protection, importance of education and better response for development schemes. Similarly, cluster approach for promotion of rural enterprises has also been very effective and used in handicrafts, handlooms, forest based enterprises and so on. In Karnataka, there were about 99052 Self-Help Groups operating in Karnataka, in March 2004

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under the Stree Shakti Programme. Which included women members from all the groups such as SCs, STs, Minorities and others (Planning Commission: 2007).

Government Schemes to empower Women:

Following are the few Government Schemes, which aimed at empowerment of women in different aspects:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):

Various kinds of agencies are carrying on the task of providing rural employment. They include, Employment Guarantee Schemes, Food for Work Programme, Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Drought Prone Areas Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Command Area Development Programme, etc. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) proposed that such multiplicity of programmes for the rural poor operated through a multiplicity of agencies should be ended and replaced by one single integrated programme operative throughout the country. This programme was named the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), which was initiated on 2 October 1980 in all the 5011 blocks in India. The IRDP aims at providing self employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line.

2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWRCA):

DWRCA is a sub-scheme of IRDP and was started in 1982-83 on a pilot basis in 50 districts but has now been extended to all districts of the country. The basic objective of the programme is to provide income generating skills and activities to poor women in rural areas, thereby improving their social economic status.

3. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM):

TRYSEM is a centrally sponsored scheme. It started functioning since 15th August 1979. It aimed at providing basic technical and entrepreneurial skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in the broad fields of agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities.

4. Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation:

The Chandigarh Child and Women Development Corporation set up in April 1980 under the Indian Companies Act 1956, is engaged in the economic development and welfare of Chandigarh Women and Children in the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

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5. Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation (GWEDC):

GWEDC Ltd was set up as registered society in 1982. Subsequently it was covered into a Public Limited Company under the Company Act in 1989. Its main aim is to support the women in the economic development in the state of Gujarat.

6. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):

On 28th April 1989, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the primary objective which is general of gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed, men and women in the rural areas.

7. Indira Awas Yojana (JAY):

Indira Awas Yojana was implemented since 1985-86 under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGP). This scheme is aimed at providing houses free of cost to the members of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers,

8. Professional Women's Development Network (PWDN):

PWDN was established in 1992 in order to offer a comprehensive service of women's development and training to both employers and individuals in areas of consultancy, research, training, development, monitoring and such other training programmes.

9. Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane (KMAY):

Karnataka has been the first states in the country to introduce a scheme of inter sectoral allocations for women. The strategy of the scheme is to earmark 1/3rd of resources for women in individual beneficiary oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes of the various Departments of the Government. The Department of Women and Child Development launched Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane during 1995-96 to ensure gender equality and to integrate women in the mainstream of development. It was a landmark Government Order as it was for the first time that a conscious and positive attempt was made by Government to address gender issues.

10. Stree-shakti Programme:

Project Stree Shakti is an attempt of the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi to empower women, especially those belonging to the economically weaker section of the society. This project is launched in Karnataka by Shri. S.M. Krishna, Former Chief Minister of Karnataka in 2001. It is an integrated capacity building project through 'Partnership' with NGOs to strengthen the ability of women to participate equally in the mainstream of society. The project aimed mainly on the improvement of the women's health, education and income generation of the rural women through the development of Self-Help Groups. A number of such programmes were executed by the state and central government in India, for women empowerment.

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CONCLUSION

Women's Empowerment is critical to ensure the socio-economic development of any community. To bring women into the mainstream and to encourage their participation in the process of national development has, therefore, been a major concern of the Government. Despite all legislations, planning and developmental government schemes women remain a vulnerable group. The policy makers have to go in for a more broad based approach that addresses planning, adequate resource allocation, programme design and formulation, targeted intervention and implementation based upon the requirement of women residing at the field level with their participation. Gender mainstreaming has to be a guiding force in all these activities to maximize outreach of public expenditure and benefits for women. Further universalizing access is very important for meaningful outcomes. Inter-state and intra- state imbalances have persisted for a long time and need to be addressed more forcefully. Some overlap of gender and developmental issues will take place- this is inevitable given the wide gap in availability and requirement of socio-economic infrastructure in the country.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Connection of Social Transformation and “Make In India” Execution Plan

Bhaumik. P. Upadhyay^{1*}

KEYWORDS: Social Transformation, Make in India

INTRODUCTION

India is a great nation among diversity in different areas like Religions, Languages, Cultures and Traditions means it has harmony in diversity. As a Responsible of Citizen of India did we ever tried to do our bit except for shouting at the Government. In most of the cases even for a simpler matter we blame the Government rather than trying to solve the issues or any local problems like irregular supply of water and electricity and so on.

Nevertheless remember we citizens are the one who are solely responsible for the development of our country. We all are aware of our Fundamental Duties to become a Good and Responsible Citizen of a great and strong nation. A scheme named ‘Make in India’ It is an initiative of the Central Government of India, to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India. It is a new national program designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. It contains a raft of proposals designed to support companies - local and foreign - to invest in India and make the country a manufacturing powerhouse.

The initiative hopes to increase GDP growth and tax revenue. The campaign is aimed to transform the economy from the services-driven growth model to labour-intensive manufacturing-driven growth. The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimizing the impact on the environment. It is a major as well as new national program which is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. The focus will be on promoting green and advanced manufacturing and helping these companies to become an important part of the global value chain. The government is committed to improving the physical infrastructure. The private sector would be playing a significant role in these developmental works. Governments effort would be to equip the working age population with the right kinds of skill so that the manufacturing sector finds them employable.

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Connection of Social Transformation and “Make In India” Execution Plan

Success of make in India plan requires improving ease of doing business rank of India. Government has set an ambitious target to improve India’s ranking in ease of doing business to among the top 50 in the next two years. The goal looks very difficult and ambitious because India is ranked at 142 among 189 countries in the latest World Bank’s ease of doing business index. In fact, India’s ranking has taken a hit in the recent years. It slipped by 11 spot in the past two years. In 2013, the Asia’s third largest economy’s ranking had slipped by three spot to 134th position. In the latest ranking it slid by 8 spot².

The ranking does not measure all aspects of the business environment and it could be a matter of debate whether it truly reflects the situation at the ground. Still, there is no denying the fact that doing business in India is far more difficult than most other parts of the world.

Targeted Key word:-

- 1) Ease of doing business parameters.
- 2) Foreign trade policy.
- 3) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- 4) Mega regional agreements.
- 5) Law reforms.
- 6) Sustainable development.

Object of Study:

1. To study “How to execute make in India plan?”
2. To study capacity of make in India concept for social transformation.

Hypothesis Development:

The basic research problem is to “How to execute make in India plan?” The Research Problem of the work was to find out:-

- (1) What are the regulatory problems faced by the manufacturing sector in India?
- (2) Whether the existing laws for control manufacturing sector in India are sufficient or not for the execute plan of ‘make India’?
- (3) Whether new law is to be made or amendment made in current laws for boost up ease doing business platform in India?
- (4) If a new law is to be made to attract foreign investors, what are its ingredients and it is directly or indirectly affect to social transformation?
- (5) If proposed bills are not passed by the parliament then will it create road block against dream of ‘make in India’ concept?

India Has A Jobs Problem

Ease of doing business is critically important for attracting investments and creating jobs. India has a jobs problem. The country’s economic growth, even at the impressive rates of the last decade, has not produced meaningful jobs for its expanding working-age population. Dead-end rural construction jobs

² <http://inclusion.skoch.in/story/347/regulatory-reforms-key-to-improve-indias-ease-of-doing-business-647.html>. It is a snapshot of the page as it appeared on 31MARCH 2016 05:46:11 GMT.

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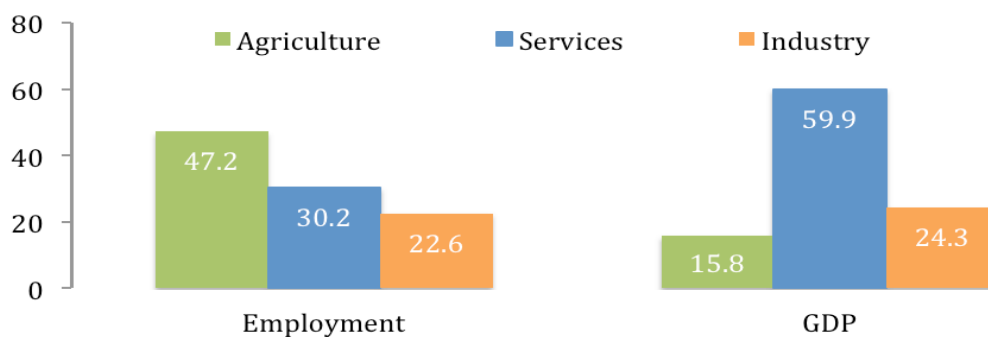
have offered the only area of expansion. Millions too many families depend on low productivity agriculture for a living as a result.³

To raise the standard of living, to make our country a major hub for industries and to embrace progress leaving behind our anti-business leanings for good This is the right step ahead.

There will be professional training in important sectors, more employment opportunities and the business houses will adopt a city to help in the creation of 100 smart cities⁴. Developing a strategy for job growth requires careful identification of sectors with true potential. Of course, examining the economy at the level of manufacturing and services skims over important detail, including many types of firms and industries that bear little potential. Choosing the path forward is further complicated by the fact that past performance provides a poor indicator of true potential. A sector hobbled by an adverse environment could look completely different with appropriate policy interventions.

One of the highest priorities of the Indian government is economic inclusion —bringing more citizens into the modern, productive economy. This is critical for meeting poverty alleviation targets and improving many related health and education indicators⁵. The most effective route to improving economic outcomes is through formal sector jobs, which pay regular—and generally higher—wages. They provide economic stability for families, allowing greater predictability and planning in other aspects of their lives.

In India only about 14 percent of the workforce has such a formal sector job. The story behind India’s lack of progress on higher-productivity job creation can be summed up in one graph. Figure illustrates how employment and GDP are split between the three major sectors of the economy. Agriculture possesses most of the labor force, but services produce most of the output. Industry ranks behind services in both categories, playing a relatively minor role in the economy. Clearly a re-alignment of the labor force toward more productive activities would yield large benefits.



Source: 68th Round of the National Sample Survey and National Accounts, Ministry of Statistics.

India holds big potential for poverty reduction through economic growth, but not without a major break from the status quo. The current trend will continue to leave most of the country behind.

³ Documents available at <https://bakerinstitute.org/files/8588/>.

⁴ www.makeinindia.com

⁵ <https://bakerinstitute.org/files/8588/>.

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Today’s rich economies took a development path that transitioned from the dominance of agriculture to large-scale manufacturing for both employment and GDP. Only at higher levels of per-capita income did their service sectors come to dominate the economy, becoming post-industrial economies.

Land Acquisition And Make In India

When we discuss about land acquisition then first question rise is that “Does the lapse of land acquisition bill means ‘make in India’ for manufacturing sector will never be a major success?”

Agricultural Census conducted by Government of India. The first elaborate Agricultural Census was conducted in the year 1970-71. Compare it with 2011 Agricultural Census.

Comparison⁶

1970-71 Agricultural Census	2011 Agricultural Census
Population of India - 553,873,900 (553M)	Population of India - 1,221,156,319 (1.22B)
Individual Holdings - 71,011,000 (71M)	Individual Holdings - 138,348,461 (138M)
Agricultural Area - 162,138,000	Agricultural Area - 159,591,854
Hectares (162.1M Hectares)	Hectares (159M)
Average Holding - 2.28 Hectares	Average Holding - 1.16 Hectares

Although the population in 2011 is 2.2 times as that of 1970, the number of farmers increased only by 1.94 times of that of 1970. Another factor to consider is the shrink in agricultural area from 1970 to 2011 from 162.1M Hectares to 159M Hectares.

The agricultural productivity has increased from 0.8 tons of Wheat per hectare in 1948 to 6 tons of Wheat per hectare in 2000.

Having said that crop productivity is still lingering at 30%-60% for sustainable crops. This is due to lack of adequate support to farmers, lack of Infrastructure/roads/machinery for farmers to reach markets, lower water table etc. Agriculture in 1950 contributed 52.2% to India's GDP with Employment to 70% of the population while it is only 13.7% in 2015 still providing approx 50% employment. Considering all these statistics, the Industrialization may contribute 86% to India's GDP and agriculture only 13.7%, however Agriculture still provides employment to 50% people.

The problem

To benefit the society as a whole we need to build large infrastructure projects such as lakes, dams, power plants, roads, factories, warehouses and so on. That is the only way out of poverty.

⁶ Source: - Census data base.

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There is not a single developed nation that climbed out of poverty without building industries. The question is how we get the lands to build those projects. Almost every piece of land is occupied. Thus, you need to acquire the land for these projects from someone. Given the highly fragment land ownership in India, you need to deal with not just 1 big land owner, but 1000s of small ones.

Remember, the only real way to get people out of poverty is by building industries.

Now, we have two choices:

1. Go ahead with the project by forcefully acquiring land from the minority of holdouts.
2. Abort the project and get back to poverty.

We have been doing #2 for a long time and have seen China & other countries jump past us. Almost every good economy has a policy for forcefully acquiring land.

This is the decision to make In my opinion Land Bill is more a pain than gain.

Ultimately we cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either we suffer in the current system with farmers dying everyday & get tortured in poverty or we do what every other successful country have done in the past - industrialization with a forceful land acquisition. According to the CAG report, about 50 percent of the land acquired remains unused, and only 170 out of total of 576 projects approved are operational"

GST AND MAKE IN INDIA

Why GST need in India?⁷ :-

To encourage investors to Make in India, it is necessary to establish an investor friendly environment to facilitate 'ease of doing business in India'.

The measures may range from simplicity in commencement of business through effective governance for transparency. The objectives are :

- i. to establish investor-friendly tax-environment
- ii. to increase in the degree of certainty for assessment under tax laws in India
- iii. to reduce cost of doing business in India
- iv. to facilitate ease in compliance procedures

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE GST BILL⁸

1. The **Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014** has been passed in Lok Sabha on May 5th, 2015, but is pending in Rajya Sabha.
2. A new **Article 246A** is proposed which will confer simultaneous power to Union and State legislatures to legislate on GST.
3. A new **Article 279A** is proposed for the creation of a Goods & Services Tax Council (**GST Council**) which will be a joint forum of the Centre and the States.
4. The Centre would levy and collect the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (**IGST**) on all inter-State supply of goods and services. The tax collected would be divided between the Centre and the states in a manner to be provided by parliament, on the recommendations of the GST Council.

⁷Based on An Insight of GST in India - The Institute of Cost Accountants of India
icmai.in/icmai/Taxation/upload/GST-In-India-vol1.pdf

⁸ ibid

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5. The bill will pave the way for the Centre to tax sale of goods and the states to tax provision of services.
6. Parliament may, by law, provide **compensation to states for any loss of revenue** from the introduction of GST, up to a five year period.
7. The bill proposes an **additional tax** not exceeding 1% on inter-state trade in goods, to be levied and collected by the Centre to compensate the states for two years, or as recommended by the GST Council, for losses resulting from implementing the GST.

Challenges after GST is passed!!

1. Service sector may oppose because they have to register in every state with central and state government. So every business at all India level will have around 60 registrations while they are having just one today. Moreover their rates will also go up.
2. Retail business may oppose because their taxes will go up and they will also have to deal with Central Government now in addition to States.
3. GSTN may not work optimally for quite some time.
4. Dual control can increase harassment to businesses.

THE CURRENT LABOUR POLICY REFORMS IN INDIA

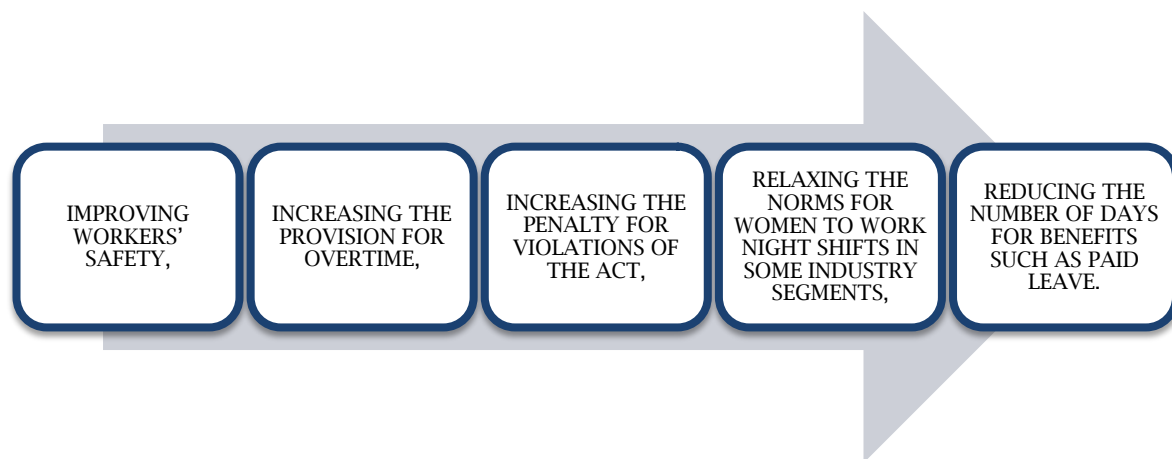
India has a jobs problem especially in manufacturing sector, millions too many families depend on low productivity agriculture for a living as a result.

The latest Government policy,” Make in India” campaign to “transform India into a global manufacturing hub” and thereby use manufacturing as a vehicle for job growth. For the success of “Make in India” is the ease of doing business should be given priority.

The Central Government is also seeking to reduce the so-called —Inspector Raj of clearances and approvals by introducing a single-window system for compliance with various labour laws so that companies can function without fear of being hauled up for minor infringements. There is too much of inspection, and industries are looked upon with suspicion.

The New Labour Code On Industrial Relations Bill, 2015

The bill seeks for Amendments to the Factories Act centre on five proposed changes—



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The Bill seeks to allow women to work at night, provided their work places have sufficient amenities and ensure their safety; prosecution of factory owners to be commuted to penalties for minor offences; Doubling the provision of overtime from 50 hours a quarter to 100 hours in some cases, and from 75 hours to 125 hours per quarter in occupations related to public interest with the approval of state governments. The Government has drafted a bill to integrate three laws - Trade Unions Act, Industrial Disputes Act and Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act - into a single code for industrial relations i.e. the proposed Labour Code on Industrial Relations Bill, 2015.

The draft allows companies hiring up to 300 workers to lay them off without seeking official sanction. At present, industries hiring up to 100 workers are allowed to lay-off without permission. But to protect worker interest, the notice period for establishments to fire employees or shut down a unit has been proposed to be raised to three months from one month now. Also, retrenched workers will be paid an average salary of 45 days, three times the current 15 day limit. Even after 67 years of independence, only 7% of the Indian workforce is in the organized sector. If you want to give more financial and social security benefits like provident fund, medical care and insurance facility (to people), a bigger chunk of the labour market must be in the organized sector.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

“Make in India” programme of the government provides excellent investment opportunities to the businesses which is expected to not only facilitate ease of doing business and increase industrial output but is also expected to generate employment opportunities and promote socio-economic growth and development of India. The operational problems faced by businesses and industry demand some common solutions. Removal of license requirements, reduction in number of stages for approval, removal of verification and cross verification process at each stage, introduction of self certification by individuals through Aadhar, PAN, Driving License and Voter ID are the steps that need to be taken by the government to facilitate starting a new business. Simplification and reduction of tax laws, earliest implementation of GST to remove multiple taxation and rationalization of tax system and Labour reforms will make laws simpler and more progressive to facilitate ease of doing business.

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The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Loneliness Depression Sociability in Old Age People

Vandana N Solanki^{1*}

KEYWORDS: Old People, Loneliness, Sociability

INTRODUCTION

Loneliness is a subjective, negative feeling related to the person's own experience of deficient social relations. The determinants of loneliness are most often defined on the basis of 2 causal models. The first model examines the *external factors*, which are absent in the social network, as the root of the loneliness; while the second explanatory model refers to the internal factors, such as personality and psychological factors.

Loneliness may lead to serious health-related consequences. It is one of the 3 main factors leading to depression (Green *et al.*, 1992), and an important cause of suicide and suicide attempts. A study carried out by Hansson *et al.* (1987) revealed that loneliness was related to poor psychological adjustment, dissatisfaction with family and social relationships.

As people grow old, the likelihood of experiencing age-related losses increases. Such losses may impede the maintenance or acquisition of desired relationships, resulting in a higher incidence of loneliness. Many people experience loneliness either as a result of living alone, a lack of close family ties, reduced connections with their culture of origin or an inability to actively participate in the local community activities. When this occurs in combination with physical disablement, demoralization and depression are common accompaniments. The negative effect of loneliness on health in old age has been reported by researchers (Heikkinen *et al.*, 1995). The death of spouse and friends and social disengagement after leaving work or a familiar neighborhood are some of the ubiquitous life-changing events contributing to loneliness in older people. Those in the oldest age cohort are most likely to report the highest rates of loneliness, reflecting their increased probability of such losses.

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Loneliness in Old Age

Old age is that period of life when you can finally do what you had wanted to do for a long time but couldn't because of various commitments. Yet, old age is a challenge; to many it's not welcome. And no matter how you look at it, it's all too real. Loneliness looms large in old age. Partners, friends, and relatives literally die on you. Your social circle keeps getting smaller with years. And the clammy fingers of death play a fearsome tune on your spine. Failing health, along with a decreased level of activity or social life can make old age frightening.

Loneliness can be of two types: physical and mental. Physical ageing cannot be stopped. But it is possible to be mentally alert and mentally energetic to a great extent. Loneliness can be relieved if the aged are part of a family. With family members around, especially children, loneliness takes a backseat; stress too is reduced as there is no time to concentrate on one's plight.

The fear of dying alone does not exist. With the patter of tiny feet around there is simply no time to feel alone. In fact grandparents are, at times, even busier than the parents, when it comes to taking care of little children. And with the love they receive from their grandchildren, the elderly, feel wanted and needed in return. If the aged are rich enough to travel, loneliness is, to a certain extent, reduced with new friends and companions. Wealth can bring a load of benefits to the elderly. Post retirement, long dreamed of hobbies and activities, once beyond one's reach, can be indulged into one's satisfaction. Gardening and social work leave little time for negative thoughts. Retirement, definitely made life more comfortable for the aged besides also increasing their lifespan. Thus, the focus is on living a better quality of life, as close to normalcy as possible. The onus lies on the youngsters to make their

A study by Max *et al.* (2005) revealed that the presence of perceived loneliness contributed strongly to the effect of depression on mortality. Thus, in the oldest old, depression is associated with mortality only when feelings of loneliness are present. Depression is a problem that often accompanies loneliness. In many cases, depressive symptoms such as withdrawal, anxiety, lack of motivation and sadness mimic and mask the symptoms of loneliness.

What is depression?

Many factors contribute to depression the word 'depression' causes much confusion. It's often used to describe when someone is feeling 'low', 'miserable', 'in a mood' or having 'got out of bed on the wrong side'. However, doctors use the word in two different ways. They can use it to describe the symptom of a 'low mood', or to refer to a specific illness, ie a 'depressive illness'. This factsheet relates to depression, the illness.

This confusion is made all the worse because it is often difficult to tell the difference between I feeling gloomy and having a depressive illness. Doctors make a diagnosis of depression after

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assessing the severity of the low mood, other associated symptoms and the duration of the problem.

Depression is very common. Almost anybody can develop the illness; it's certainly NOT a sign of weakness. Depression is also treatable. You may need to see a doctor, but there are things you can do yourself or things you can do to help somebody suffering from the illness. What you cannot do is 'pull yourself together' -no matter whether this is what you think you should be able to do or what other people tell you to do.

People who have experienced an episode of depression are at risk of developing another in the future. A small proportion may experience an episode of depression as part of a bipolar affective disorder (manic depression), which is characterized by episodes of both low and high moods. Symptoms of depression Stress can lead to you to feeling 'down' and 'miserable'. What is different about a depressive illness is that these feelings last for weeks or months, rather than days. In addition to feeling low most or all of the time many other symptoms can occur in depressive illness (Though not everybody has every one). Being unable to gain pleasure from activities that normally would be pleasurable. Losing interest in normal activities, hobbies and everyday life. Feeling tired all of the time and having no energy. Difficulty sleeping or waking early in the morning (Though some feel that they can't get out of bed and 'face the world').

Having a poor appetite, no interest in food and losing weight (Though some people over eat and put on weight - 'comfort eating') Losing interest in sex. Finding it difficult to concentrate and think straight. Feeling restless tense and anxious. Being irritable. Losing self-confidence. Avoiding other people finding it harder than usual to make decisions Feeling useless and inadequate - 'a waste of space' Feeling guilty about who you are and what you have done. Feeling hopeless - that nothing will make things better. Thinking about suicide - this is very common. If you feel this way, talk to somebody about it. If you think somebody else might be thinking this way, ask them about it - it will not make them more likely to commit suicide.

Sociability and old age

Sociability plays an important role in protecting people from the experience of psychological distress and in enhancing well-being. George (1996) summarized some of the empirically well-supported effects of social factors on depressive symptoms in later life, and reported that increasing age, minority racial or ethnic status, lower socioeconomic status and reduced quantity or quality of social relations are all associated with increased depressive symptom levels. Social isolation is a major risk factor for functional difficulties in older persons. Loss of important relationships can lead to feelings of emptiness and depression. "Persons involved with a positive relationship tend to be less affected by everyday problems and to have a greater sense of control and independence. Those without relationships often become isolated, ignored, and depressed.

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Those caught in poor relationships tend to develop and maintain negative perceptions of self, find life less satisfying and often lack the motivation to change" (Hanson& Carpenter, 1994).

Having few social contacts or living alone does not assure a state of loneliness (Mullins, Johnson, & Anderson, 1987). In fact, for elderly people the time spent with family may be less enjoyable than a visit to a neighbor or someone of their age group. This can be attributed to the fact that relationships with family tend to be obligatory whereas those with friends are a matter of choice. This further emphasizes the need for a perceived internal locus of control over social interaction as a means of alleviating loneliness.

Purpose of study

1. The aim of the following research is observe the Loneliness of old age.
2. The aim of the following research is depression of old age.
3. The aim of the following research is sociability of old age.

Hypothesis

Taking the aim of the research in attention the following hypothesis is made.

1. There is significant difference in Loneliness between old age.
2. There is no significant difference in Depression between joint family and NUCLEAR family old age.
3. There is no significant difference relationship between loudness and depression in old age.

Sample

The sample comprised of 80 elderly persons . The age group of 60-80 years. The mean age of the sample population was 67 years. The subjects for the sample were selected from the older adults of a Rajkot-based region residing in the housing societies. These elderly persons were contacted personally, and the questionnaires were administered to them.

Measures

The revised UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) loneliness scale (Russell et ah, 1980)
The UCLA Loneliness Scale includes 10 negatively worded and 10 positively worded items that have the highest correlations with a set of questions that are explicitly related with loneliness. The revised version of the scale has high discriminative validity. The revised loneliness scale also has a high internal consistency, with a coefficient alpha of 0.94.

Beck depression inventory (Beck et ah, 1961)

The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a 21-item self-report scale measuring supposed manifestations of depression. The internal consistency for the BDI ranges from 0.73 to 0.92, with a mean of 0.86. The BDI demonstrates high internal consistency, with alpha coefficients of 0.86

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and 0.81 for psychiatric and no psychiatric populations, respectively. The scale has a split-half reliability coefficient of 0.93.

Sociability scale of Eysenck personality profiler (Eysenckd Eysenck, 1975) Eysenck Personality Profiler (EPP V6) is a modular personality inventory for 3 dimensions: Extroversion, emotionality (neuroticism) and adventurous. Each dimension has 7 subscales. The sociability subscale of extroversion used in this study consists of 20 questions. The response category is either 'yes' or 'no.' There are 10 positive items and 10 negative items. The factorial validity of the EPP V6 holds across different cultures and age groups, with a high equivalent factor structure among these different samples.

Table-1, The 'T' Value Related To The Loneliness Of Joint Humanly And Nuclear Family In Old Age.

Sr. No.	Details	Figure of Loneliness				t Value	Sig. Level
		N	M	SD	SEM		
1	Joint family	56	49.64	20.51	2.74	3.81	ns
2	Nuclear family	24	34.20	13.34	2.99		

(on the standard ns = 0.05 difference in not sig.)

There difference figure is of which the value of the standard 0.05 is 1.99 which is more than the 't' = 3.81 that's way the different is non-significance and hypothesis (HO-1) is acceptable.

Table-2, The 'T' Value Related To The Loneliness Of Joint Humanly And Nuclear Family In Old Age.

Sr. No.	Details	Figure of Depression			t Value	Sig. Level
		N	M	SD		
1	Joint family	56	26.05	4.08	1.31	S Significant
2	Nuclear family	24	27.45	4.21		

There difference figure is _____ of which the value of the standard 0.05 is 1.99 which is more than that 't' = 1.31 that's way different is significance and hypothesis is not acceptable.

Table-3the 'R' Value Related (Relationship) To The Loneliness And Depression Of Old Age.

Sr. No.	Details	N	df	r. value	Significant
1	Loneliness	80	79	0.28	ns
2	Depression	80	79		

There difference figure is of which the value of the standard 0.05 is 0.22 which different is non significance (relationship) and hypothesis is acceptable old age persons manifested a significant positive correlation (relationship) between is relationship of loneliness and depression

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Table-4, The 'R' Value Related (Relationship) To The

Sr. No.	Details	N	df	r. value	Significant
1	Loneliness	80	79	0.79	Significant
2	Sociability	80	79		

Old age persons manifested a significant positive correlation between loneliness and sociability as can be seen in old age persons good relationship loneliness and sociability.

DISCUSSION

1. In this research we can see the result that joint family and nuclear family (table-1) is non significant.
2. The Joint family and Nuclear family (table-2) is significant.
3. The No. significant relationship was found between loneliness and depression.
4. A significant positive correlation exists between loneliness and sociability.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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Parental Involvement, Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategy, and Happiness of School Going Adolescent

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ABSTRACT

The interest and realization of the importance of Parental involvement in a child's life has resulted into growing interest in the field of parenting. Parental involvement plays an important part in the child's life at different levels whether it is at school level or in choosing a career or a life partner. The present study attempts to explore the relationship between Parental Involvement with Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness along with gender differences if any among boys and girls on the variables of the study. Data was collected by employing Parental Involvement Scale (Voydanoff & Donnelly, 1999), General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg & Williams, 1988), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1988), Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (Peter Hills & Michael Argyle, 2002) and Coping Strategy Inventory- Short form (Tobin, 2000) from 60 adolescents (10-19 years, WHO), which included 30 girls and 30 boys. The findings of the study showed that there is no significant gender difference between adolescent boys and girls on all the variables of the study. The correlation analysis results revealed that there is no significant correlation between Parental Involvement and Adolescent's experience of Psychological Distress, Coping Strategies, Perceived Social Support and Happiness. The study also point out significant relationship between other variables of the study which are discussed in detail in the paper. The results have greater implications as they are related with the betterment of the adolescents who are the Nation builders.

KEYWORDS: Parental Involvement, Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Happiness, Coping Strategies, Adolescents

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INTRODUCTION

When we think about parenting the picture most of the individuals imagine is of changing diapers, chasing a screaming child, messy feeding times, sleepless nights etc. But parenting goes far beyond the requirements for meeting the basic survival needs of the child and parents have significant influence on how their children turnout which includes personality, emotional development, behavioural habits as well as a host of other factors. It is very important for a parent to be present throughout this process of development to give enough support, foster growth and confidence in their child.

The physical presence of parents is not enough, they being emotionally invested and responsive is also essential for a healthier development. Volling et. al., (2002) pointed out the importance of connection between Parental Involvement and children competencies by concluding on the basis of the results of their research that the emotional involvement of parents does matter and affect the outcome of their child's emotional competencies and their regulations. Thus it can be said that if parents spend quality time with their children they would have less struggle and difficulty in regulating their emotions.

There are many researchers which point out this importance in many aspects of a child's life such as: Emotional Health (Michael et al. 1997), Self Esteem (Gray & Steinberg, 1999), Educational Attainment (Wendy, 2004), Behaviour (Carlson, 2006), Delinquency (Gray, 1972), Sexual Behaviour (Cheryl et al., 2007), Teen Pregnancy (Bruce et.al.,2003), Tobacco Use (Michael et al. 1997), Substance Abuse (Jacinta & Kristin, 2006) and Academic Achievement (Elizabeth & Michelle, 1996). All these researches provide evidences favouring the important role parents play in the development of the child as they grow into adulthood and learn how to navigate through life.

During this process of transition from childhood to adulthood the most critical period of adolescents come. It is a time of shifting dynamics, a tight rope negotiation of new roles and greater freedom. It is an intriguing stage of development filled with many physical, cognitive, social and emotional changes. This is the time when there is an increase in academic demands and the complexity of the school structure which makes the one and the foremost important goal in an adolescent's life i.e. academic success even more difficult to achieve. It's also a time that challenges parents desire to stay connected to their child's learning as well as other important aspects.

Few important aspects we would like to explore are: Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness.

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Psychological Distress

Psychological Distress as defined by Mirowsky & Ross (2002), is an emotional state of suffering characterized by symptoms of loss of interest, sadness, feeling of tension and restlessness. In today's competitive world when the exposure to a stressful event that threatens the physical and mental health, the inability to cope effectively with the stressors and the emotional turmoil that result from this ineffective coping lead to psychological distress. The rates of psychological distress vary according to ethnic group, gender, developmental stage etc. There are continuities between psychological distress in childhood, adolescents and adulthood and there may be some common risk and protective factors relating to it. It has been seen that the psychological distress increases with age in girls and decreases in boys (Meltzer et al., 2000). Parents and adolescents distress are reciprocal to each other. Across time even when earlier emotional states are statistically control. These mutual influence in distress however are gender specific with the strongest cross-lagged associations occurring between mother and son, father and daughter. Further boys are more susceptible to parental distress during early adolescence, girls during early to mid-adolescence (Xiaoja et al., 1995). Adolescents face as many or even more stress than any other age group. They experience greater sensitivity towards their surroundings as well as anticipation for doing well they strive relentlessly to live up to self's or other expectations. This pressure to excel, along with other concerns can drain their energy and result in excessive stress. Excessive stress during the teen years has a harmful impact upon both physical and mental health in later life. Adolescents have to face various challenges in relationship personal and environments besides the customary academic and co- curricular activities toll.

Despite all this the adolescents stress is often neglected. It has been observed that there are many researchers conducted explore the factors contributing to this stress. It is of paramount importance to identify the factors which could act as a buffer against this stress in order to design specific and effective interventions to help adolescents lead a healthier life.

Perceived Social Support

Social bonds and supportive relationships are widely recognized as being indispensable to healthy psychological functioning and general well-being, especially in relation to the development and course of psychopathology (Ensel & Lin, 1991, Kessler, Price, & Wortman, 1985; Robinson & Garber, 1999). Social Support refers to one's social bonds, social integration, and primary group relations. It reflects a persons' feeling of being loved, valued, and able to count on others during times of need (Cobb, 1976, in Turner & Brown, 2010). Perceived support or 'emotional support' is the subjective belief that one has a caring and available social network, and is more strongly associated with mental health and well-being than other forms of social support (Turner & Brown, 2010). Researchers have found that social support can both prevent and alleviate stress; individuals with supportive social networks encounter fewer adverse

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circumstances and are more resilient to stressful situations when they occur (Cohen & Willis, 1985; Thompson, Flood, & Goodwin, 2006).

To measure social support, individuals' perceptions are commonly studied that's where Perceived Social Support covers in picture. Perceived Social Support refers to a person's perception of readily available support from friends, family, and others. It also shows the complex nature of social support including both the history of the relationship with the individual who provides the supportive behavior and the environmental context (Hobfoll & Vaux, 1993).

Advice and encouragement from sources of support may also increase the likelihood that an individual will rely on active problem solving and information seeking. These techniques may assist students in dealing with various stressors in the environment and facilitate a positive adjustment process (Holahan, Valentiner, & Moos, 1995).

A substantial body of literature shows that early adolescents perceived social support is associated with their academic achievement. These studies also show that early adolescent who perceive their parents, peers or teachers as supportive are fare better in school than those who don't perceive their socializers as such (Wentzel, 1998).

Adolescents is a period of decline in academic motivation and increased negative emotions (Roser et al, 2000). With respect to social support it is a period when youth perceived their parent as less supportive where as their perception of peer support peaks to the maximum (Furman & Buhrmester, 1992)

Similarly, it was revealed in a study by Cumsille and Epstein (1994) that females have been found to receive more perceived social support from their friends than their male counterparts.

Coping Strategies

Having considered stress it is important to understand coping. Coping is defined as "Constantly changing Cognitive and Behavioural efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demands that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person" (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984, p. 141). Lazarus & Folkman viewed coping not as an automatic behaviour, but one that requires conscious effort by the person to handle the stressful event.

As alluded the development task associated with adolescents pose a unique set of stressors and strain. Included in the normative task of adolescents are developing an identity, differentiating from the family while staying connected and fitting into a peer group. The adolescent's adaption to these and is achieved through the process of coping which involved cognitive and behavioural strategies directed at eliminating and reducing demands, redefining demands so as to make them

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more manageable, increasing resources for dealing with demands or managing tensions which is felt of resulting of perceiving demands.

Children and adolescent both report experiencing stress in their life and that their attempt to cope with that stress although most of the researches on coping are focussed on adult population. It's of recent time that the attention has been shifted to adolescents suggesting that there is development changes in coping during this stage of development and that particular coping strategy vary with gender and the type of stressors experienced by the adolescents.

Coping with stress during adolescence is a thoroughly documented phenomenon, and there is a growing understanding of its relationship with adolescent mental health and illnesses. The scientific literature on adolescent stress and coping has evolved, cementing the proposition that the two concepts are inextricably linked. For example, Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) frame of reference on stress and coping is applied widely in the scientific literature on adolescent stress and coping. According to this framework, stress is conceptualized as a perception of daily hassles and events. Hassles or events are appraised by an individual as threatening or harmful and thus they are considered to be stress factors. Resources are then appraised within the immediate environment to cope with the stress factor, and finally, one uses identified resources to cope with the perceived threat or harm.

Coping can take several forms, such as problem-focused and emotion-focused coping (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), functional or dysfunctional, adaptive versus maladaptive (O'Connor et al, 2010). Examples of applicable functional coping strategies include social support, parental support, and the above-mentioned problem-focused coping. Dysfunctional coping strategies typically encompass avoidance, wishful thinking, and blame (Carver, Scheier & Weintraub, 1989).

Many researchers have reported Gender Differences in Coping Capabilities of Adolescents. Female adolescents report higher coping capabilities than Males. Females use less distractions and more aggression (Hampel & Petermann, 2005). Females also have higher scores in avoidant coping (Frydenberg and Lewis, 1993). Females tend to show more active approach Coping Strategies (Griffith, Dubow and Ippolito, 2000). Further it is noted that females make effective use of their social support network to cope with stressors (Greenglass, Burke and Konarski, 1998). Similar to these findings Stone & Neale (1984), found that males were more likely to adopt direct action as compared to females who use distraction, relaxation, religion and other Coping Strategies. In contrast, Folkman and Lazarus (1980), showed that Males & Females did not differ significantly in their coping behaviors.

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Coping capabilities in both genders seems to vary with each gender having their own distinctive coping patterns. Seiffe- Krenke's (1995), conceptualized the issues and major questions in relation to stress and coping. They pointed out the importance of stressors, internal resources and relationships with parents and peers to be of utmost importance in the coping employed by the adolescents.

Happiness

Happiness is simply defined by Webster's, as a "state of wellbeing characterized by emotions ranging from contentment to intense joy and a pleasurable or satisfying experience".

One's living in environment is the soul factor that determines one's happiness. It depends on the psychological process, which is influenced by the interaction between individual's psychological traits and their living environment (Kim, 2010; Song, 2010). Adolescent may convey different responses to the same living environment depending on their personal psychological traits. This implies that one's happiness is affected by how they see happiness in their lives as well as how they react to the situations. This is of importance since happy people seem to exhibit better mental health, physical health, and longevity (Diener & Seligman 2002; Lyubomirsky, Diener & King 2005; Siahpush, Spittal & Singh 2008; Veenhoven 2008; Diener & Chan 2011), as well as greater financial success and better coping resources (Lyubomirsky, Diener & King 2005). They also have highly satisfying relationships with friends, romantic partners, and family members (Diener & Seligman 2002; Lyubomirsky, Diener & King 2005), are more flourishing people (Lyubomirsky, Sheldon & Schkade 2005), and can better endure negative emotions (Tugade & Fredrickson 2004; Cohn et al. 2009; Garland et al. 2010).

Most parents want their children to be happy throughout their life. Whether it is by showing them unconditional love or making them do things which interest them. The main purpose is to make them feel happy. Adolescent who experiences high level of happiness show less emotional and behavioral problems. Hence, happiness is more like a journey than a destination (Nima et al, 2012). Empirical findings have also shown that adolescents' perceptions of happiness can change from year to year, from season to season, and from day to day (Csikszentmihalyi & Hunter 2003), as well as that sources of happiness are found to change as adolescents progress through development (Chaplin 2009).

What the parents may call a good strategy in the pursuit of happiness may not be the same as the one's their children practice. According to research emotional closeness with parents influences children happiness and satisfaction in life (Amato, 1994). Also parental support contributes much to adolescents life satisfaction (Young et al, 1995). It has also been observed that conflicts with parents, parents excessive interventions, lack of understanding and corporal punishment are the hindrance factor to psychological wellbeing and happiness of adolescent (Jun, 1996). Further, an

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increase number of young people state that discord with parents is the main reason of committing suicide (Song, 2010). All the above mentioned reasons suggest that there is a need to understand the relation of adolescence happiness with parental relationship.

It has been observed that despite the relationship between Parental Involvement and different aspects of adolescent's life most of the researches conducted till date are focusing on academic achievement and success which gives rise to our quest to conduct this research focusing on Parental Involvement and its relationship with variables other than academic achievement or success. As already discussed parents play a significant role in their child's life. There might be certain relations between Parental Involvement and child's development which could help to or act as a buffer against negative emotions which do affect the normal development.

Comparatively new field of psychology that is positive psychology focuses on developing these strengths. So keeping this in Prospective the present research was conducted with the following aims and objectives.

METHODOLOGY

Aims:

1. To explore the gender differences if any among adolescent boys and girls on Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness.
2. To examine the relationship between:
 - a. Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress.
 - b. Parental Involvement and Perceived Social Support.
 - c. Parental Involvement and Coping Strategies.
 - d. Parental Involvement and Happiness.
3. To examine the relationship among all the mentioned variables (viz., Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness).

Hypotheses:

1. There will be significant difference between adolescent boys and girls on the level of Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness experience by them.
2. There will be significant relationship between
 - a) Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress.
 - b) Parental Involvement and Perceived Social Support.
 - c) Parental Involvement and Coping Strategy.
 - d) Parental Involvement and Happiness.
3. There will be significant relationship among all the mentioned variables (viz., Psychological Distress, Coping Strategies, Perceived Social Support and Happiness).

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Sample:

The sample consisted of 60 adolescents (30 boys and 30 girls) of different grades from English medium schools of Jaipur city. They were selected with the following criteria of inclusion and exclusion:

Inclusion Criteria:

- Students in 9th- 11th grade
- Between the age group of 10-19 years
- Who knew English Language.
- Who gave consent to be the part of the research.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Subjects with single parent or divorced parents.
- The subjects with any chronic physical illness and psychiatric illness.

Procedure:

Questionnaires were selected to form the basis of this research as they are relatively time and cost effective. In order to test the hypotheses, data was collected from adolescents who met all the inclusion and exclusion criteria's, the questionnaires were kept anonymous in order to reduce the likelihood of respondents giving socially desirable answers and the test were given in random order.

Tools employed:

- **Parental Involvement Scale (Voydanoff & Donnelly, 1999):** The 9 item parental Involvement scale is used to measure how involved parents are in the lives of their children. Items ask whether or not parents have done things for their adolescents during the past 3 months, 6 months or a year. The respondents simply check off each item on the list that the parent has done during the selected time period. The number of checked off items is summed for a total score.
- **General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg & Williams, 1988):** The 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) is used routinely as a unidimensional measure of psychological morbidity. Many factor-analytic studies have reported that the GHQ-12 has two or three dimensions, threatening its validity. It is possible that these 'dimensions' are the result of the wording of the GHQ-12, namely its division into positively phrased (PP) and negatively phrased (NP) statements about mood states. Such 'method effects' introduce response bias which should be taken into account when deriving and interpreting factors.
- **Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (Zimet et al., 1988):** The 12-item scale that measures perceived support from three domains: family, friends, and a significant other. Participants completing the MSPSS are asked to indicate their agreement with items on a 7-point Likert-type scale, ranging from very strongly disagree to very strongly agree. Total and

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subscale scores range from 1 to 7, with higher scores suggesting greater levels of perceived social support.

- **Coping Strategy Inventory- Short form (Tobin, 2000):** Coping style was measured with the 32-item Coping Strategies Inventory–Short Form (CSI–SF; Tobin, 2000; average $\alpha = .90$ for two overall factors). The CSI–SF generates two overall coping factors, Engagement and Disengagement, and four secondary factors: Problem Engagement, Problem Disengagement, Emotion Engagement, and Emotion Disengagement. In a comprehensive review of over 100 coping measures, Skinner, Edge, Altman, and Sherwood (2003) recommended the CSI as one of the two best measures of coping for adults, based on its hierarchical structure and inclusiveness of multiple coping styles and strategies.
- **Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (Peter Hills & Michael Argyle, 2002):** The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire is a 29-item inventory multiple choice instrument which provides a general measure of happiness. Argyle & Hills proposed that happiness depends on frequency and positive affect or joy, high level of satisfaction over a period of time, and the absence of negative feeling such as depression or anxiety. Argyle, Martin & Crossl and (1989) reported an internal reliability of .90 using Cronbach's alpha and a 7-week test-retest reliability of .78. construct validity was developed based on three hypothesised components of happiness: the correlation between the Oxford Happiness Inventory and Positive Affect Scale as measured by the Bradburn Balanced Affect Scale (Bradburn, 1969) was .32. the correlation between the Oxford Happiness Inventory and Argyle's Life Satisfaction Index (Argyle, 1987) was .57, and the correlation between the Oxford Happiness Inventory and Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, 1978) was -.52. Each item of this scale contains six options constructed to reflect incremental steps defined as: Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree. The respondents will be asked to pick out the one option in each statement which best describes the way you have been feeling over the past week including today.

Research Design:

To fulfill the above aims and objectives majorly a Correlational research design was employed.

Statistical Analysis: Pearson Product Moment Correlation was calculated. Further t-test was employed to explore the gender differences.

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RESULTS

Table 1: Mean, SDs and t-value showing comparison between adolescent boys and girls (10-19 years old) on Parental Involvement, Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness (n=60)

S.No.	Variables	Gender	Mean	SDs	t-value	Significance
1	Parental Involvement	Male	4.47	1.978	.26	NS
		Female	4.60	1.958		
2	GHQ	Male	8.46	3.99	1.95	NS
		Female	11.06	6.10		
3	Perceived Social Support	Male	60.26	16.01	1.20	NS
		Female	64.66	11.92		
3.1	Significant Others	Male	20.06	6.14	.35	NS
		Female	20.66	4.80		
3.2	Family	Male	21.10	6.38	1.00	NS
		Female	22.56	4.78		
3.3	Friends	Male	19.10	6.52	1.40	NS
		Female	21.10	6.59		
4	Coping Strategies					
4.1	Problem Solving	Male	14.00	2.54	.75	NS
		Female	13.40	3.51		
4.2	Cognitive Restructuring	Male	12.37	4.31	.58	NS
		Female	11.73	4.00		
4.3	Expressed Emotions	Male	13.07	4.41	.36	NS
		Female	13.47	4.03		
4.4	Social Contact	Male	11.03	3.26	.76	NS
		Female	10.43	2.80		
4.5	Problem Avoidance	Male	12.47	2.98	.39	NS
		Female	12.17	2.97		
4.6	Wishful Thinking	Male	10.90	3.77	.20	NS
		Female	11.10	3.66		
4.7	Self- Criticism	Male	9.10	3.24	.42	NS
		Female	9.47	3.51		
4.8	Social Withdrawal	Male	13.27	3.11	.52	NS
		Female	12.87	2.73		
4.9	Engagement	Male	50.07	9.23	.39	NS
		Female	49.03	10.91		
4.10	Disengagement	Male	45.73	8.43	.53	NS
		Female	44.60	8.02		
5	Happiness	Male	123.76	15.05	.96	NS
		Female	120.03	14.99		

* NS- Not Significant

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As shown in Table 1 the “t-values” clearly indicate that there is no significant difference between the boys and girls on measures of the study Parental Involvement($t = .26$, $p > 0.05$), General Health Questionnaire($t = 1.95$, $p > 0.05$), on the measures of Perceived Social Support that are Significant Others($t = 1.40$, $p > 0.05$), Family($t = 1.00$, $p > 0.05$), Friends($t = .35$, $p > 0.05$),total Perceived Social Support Score ($t = 1.20$, $p > 0.05$),on the measures of Coping Strategies that are Problem Solving ($t = .75$, $p > 0.05$), Cognitive Restructuring ($t = .58$, $p > 0.05$), Express Emotions ($t = .36$, $p > 0.05$), Social Contact ($t = .76$, $p > 0.05$), Problem Avoidance ($t = .39$, $p > 0.05$), Wishful Thinking ($t = .20$, $p > 0.05$), Self-Criticism ($t = .42$, $p > 0.05$), Social Withdrawal ($t = .52$, $p > 0.05$), Engagement ($t = .39$, $p > 0.05$) and Disengagement Coping ($t = .53$, $p > 0.05$) and Happiness ($t = .96$, $p > 0.05$).

Table 2: Correlation coefficient between Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60).

	Parental Involvement	Significance
Psychological Distress	-.119	NS

*NS- Not significant

Table 2 shows that there is insignificant negative correlation between Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress ($r = -.119$, $p > 0.05$).

Table 3: Correlation Coefficient between Parental Involvement and Perceived Social Support of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60)

Parental Involvement Perceived Social Support	Parental Involvement	Significance
Significant Others	.058	NS
Family	.144	NS
Friends	.107	NS
Perceived Social Support	.116	NS

*NS- Not Significant

Table 4 indicates that there is insignificant positive correlation between Parental Involvement and measures of Perceived Social Support that are Significant Others ($r = .058$), Family ($r = .144$), Friends ($r = .107$) and total Perceived Social Support Score ($r = .116$) at 0.05 level respectively.

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Table 4: Correlation coefficient between Parental Involvement and Coping Strategies of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60).

Parental Involvement Coping Strategies	Parental Involvement	Significance
Problem Solving	.118	NS
Cognitive Restructuring	.202	NS
Expressed Emotions	.080	NS
Social Contact	-.159	NS
Problem Avoidance	-.050	NS
Wishful Thinking	-.252	NS
Self- Criticism	-.225	NS
Social Withdrawal	.071	NS
Engagement	.095	NS
Disengagement	-.192	NS

*NS- Not Significant

Table 3 shows that there is insignificant positive or negative correlation between Parental Involvement and on the measures of Coping Strategies that are Problem Solving ($r = .118$), Cognitive Restructuring ($r = .202$), Expressed Emotions ($r = .080$), Social Contact ($r = -.159$), Problem Avoidance ($r = -.050$), Wishful Thinking ($r = -.252$), Self-Criticism ($r = -.225$), SW ($r = .071$), Engagement ($r = .095$) and Disengagement ($r = -.192$) coping strategy at 0.05 level respectively.

Table 5: Correlation coefficient between Parental Involvement and Happiness of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60).

	Parental Involvement	Significance
Happiness	.108	NS

*NS- Not Significant

Table 5 indicates that there is insignificant positive correlation between Parental Involvement and Happiness ($r = .108$, $p > 0.05$).

Table 6: Correlation coefficient of Psychological Distress with Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60).

Psychological Distress Other Variables	Psychological Distress	Significance
Perceived Social Support	-.223	Not Significant
• Significant Others	-.054	Not Significant
• Family	-.290*	Significant
• Friends	-.212	Not Significant

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Other Variables \ Psychological Distress	Psychological Distress	Significance
Coping Strategies		
• Problem Solving	-.342**	Significant
• Cognitive Restructuring	-.058	Not Significant
• Express Emotions	-.246	Not Significant
• Social Contact	.086	Not Significant
• Problem Avoidance	.091	Not Significant
• Wishful Thinking	.376**	Significant
• Self- Criticism	.223	Not Significant
• Social Withdrawal	-.175	Not Significant
Final Coping Strategies		
• Engagement	-.206	Not Significant
• Disengagement	.209	Not Significant
Happiness	-.305*	Significant

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

Table 6 indicates that Psychological Distress is significantly negatively correlated with measure of Perceived Social Support i.e. Family ($r = -.290$, $p < 0.05$), Problem Solving Coping Strategy ($r = -.342$, $P < 0.01$), Happiness ($r = -.305$, $p < 0.05$) and significantly positively correlated with Wishful Thinking Coping Strategy ($r = .376$, $p < 0.01$).

Table 7: Correlation coefficient of Coping Strategies with Perceived Social Support and Happiness of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years (n=60).

Measures of Coping Strategies \ Other Variables	PS	CR	EE	SC	PA	WT	Self-C	SW	ENG	DISENG
Perceived Social Support	.285*	.136	.408**	-.011	.190	-.128	-.245	.083	.292*	-.048
• Significant Others	.271*	.126	.380**	.038	.248	-.064	-.170	.054	.286*	.013
• Family	.256*	.081	.248	.050	.216	-.144	.127	-.032	.223	-.053
• Friends	.135	.155	.354**	-.136	-.063	-.104	-.285*	.141	.193	-.019
Happiness	.497**	.169	.236	-.019	-.007	.055	-.166	.363**	.292*	.082

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed)

(PS= Problem Solving, CR= Cognitive Restructuring, EE= Express Emotions, SC= Social Contact, PA= Problem Avoidance, WT= Wishful Thinking, SELF.....= Self-Criticism, SW= Social Withdrawal, ENG= Engagement, DISENG= Disengagement)

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Problem Solving Coping Strategy is significantly positively correlated with measures of Perceived Social Support i.e. Significant Others and Family ($r = .271$, $p < 0.05$; $r = .256$, $p < 0.05$) respectively, total Perceived Social Support Score ($r = .285$, $p < 0.05$) and Happiness ($r = .497$, $p < 0.05$).

Express Emotions Coping Strategy is significantly positively correlated with Total Perceived Social Support ($r = .405$, $p < 0.01$), measures of Perceived Social Support i.e. Significant Others ($r = .380$, $p < 0.01$) and Friends ($r = .354$, $p < 0.01$).

There is significant negative correlation between Self- Criticism and measure of Perceived Social Support i.e. Friends ($r = -.285$, $p < 0.05$).

Social Withdrawal Coping Strategy is significantly positively correlated with Happiness.

There is significant positive correlation between Engagement Coping Strategy and measure of Perceived Social Support i.e. Significant others ($r = .286$, $p < 0.05$), Total Perceived Social Support Score ($r = .292$, $p < 0.05$) and Happiness ($r = .292$, $p < 0.05$).

Table 8: Correlation coefficient between Perceived Social Support and Happiness of adolescent boys and girls within the age range of 10 to 19 years ($n=60$).

	Significant Others	Family	Friends	Total Perceived Social Support Score
Happiness	.240	.171	.050	.208

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

(PSS=Perceived Social Support)

There is no significant correlation between Perceived Social Support and Happiness.

DISCUSSION

Parental Involvement plays an important role in an individual's life. There are many theories that indicate that Parental Involvement has an effect on Children's behaviour and personality. Children's whose parents are involved with them or children who receive adequate Parental Involvement have a much greater chance to develop into a healthier, knowledgeable, responsible and caring adults.

The first aim of present study was to compare adolescence boy's and girl's on experience of Parental Involvement, Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness.

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The statistical summary clearly reveals that both the groups do not differ significantly on all the variables of the study i.e. Parental Involvement, Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness. It has been seen that in today's world parents give an equal importance to their children irrespective of their gender. As compare to the gender differences which use to prevails in the Indian society earlier. Now girls are well educate, independent and are not limited to household works only. This is why we can see females in all divisions of society and economy doing well and holding equal level of power and position as compared to males which makes it clear that both the genders are treated equally.

The family as an institution has been criticized as a gendered institution that socializes its young to embrace stereotypical gender roles (Chodorow, 1978) which makes it possible that there should be gender differences in terms of Parental Involvement. As the results of present study report no such difference it could be possible because of the changing society and scenario where now father's also want to involve with their kids as their mothers. A survey of parents in 2007, found that fathers help less often with homework than mothers, the quality and content of father's involvement matters more than the quality or time spent by them (Goldman, 2005), however, amongst parents working full time there was no gender difference (Peters et al., 2008).

A research found significant differences in the type of home learning activities that parents undertake with boys as compare to girls. Significantly more girls' parents reported activity such as reading, songs etc. Difference in this aspect of parenting may account for some of the variations in Cognitive and Behavioural outcomes of boys and girls (Sylva et al., 2004).

As parents respond to their children's needs, including developmental and behavioural needs within a context (Mac Epstein, 1993). They adjust their involvement to the content, which includes their children's behaviour and their opportunities for action. Therefore, Parental Involvement almost certainly changes throughout childhood and is tailored, to some extent, to each child's need. As the involvement of parents is tailored for their child's specific need irrespective of their gender, both the genders experience adequate involvement of their parents leading to no gender differences.

The results of the Psychological Distress are not consistent with previous findings. Researches on Psychological Distress shows that females experiences higher level of Psychological Distress than Males (Dalen, 2014; Chung et al., 1998). During adolescence boys and girls experience biological and physical changes, acquire secondary sex characteristics and progress in their identity crystallization (Wagner, 1996). These changes appear to have psychological repercussions, often manifested as a lack of self- confidence, feeling of inferiority, shyness and fear of making mistakes. As discussed in above paragraph adolescents are vulnerable to gender socialization pressure, because they are in the process of developing gender role identification.

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They tend to adopt stereotyped expectations of their own as well as their peers. It has been indicated that these gendered typed characteristics lead to difference in the Psychological Distress of boys and girls.

There is reciprocal relationship between Social Support and Psychological Distress, where Social support acts as a buffer against Psychological Distress. The present study further emphasises the same explanation for no gender differences in the experience of Psychological Distress, as it becomes clear from the results which indicate no gender difference on measure of Perceived Social Support, which further indicate that both genders receive equal support leading to fulfillment of their needs, leading to no differences in experiencing Psychological Distress.

Contrary to the findings of the present study, researchers have reported that females perceived more social support than males (Sharir et al., 2007; Kendler et al., 2005). This could be possible because females are more emotional as compared to males; thus they might be able to share their feelings more freely and readily with friends. By doing so, the females perceive having someone to talk to as having adequate social support. On the other hand, males are expected to live up to certain social expectations that have been set and that if they were to share their feelings, it would be deemed as a sign of weakness. Hence, males tend to perceive lower social support because they are more likely to feel that they have no one to express their feelings. Females, who are more likely to stay in the same clique and share personal talks more likely to perceive higher social support than males.

Several studies conducted in adolescent samples suggest that coping responses have some specificity in relation to the particular problem at hand. When teens are asked to indicate the Coping Strategy used to solve a problem, it is difficult to know the specific problem they have in mind and on which they based their reply. A study by Santacana et al. (2012), reported that both boys and girls made greater use of approach coping when facing issues involving the extended family. With regard to the use of Avoidance Coping, multiple comparisons revealed no significant difference between problems in either boys or girls indicating an equivalent use of Avoidant Coping when facing different problems. Further it was concluded that adolescents irrespective of the gender, practice similar strategies with respect to wide array problem.

When happiness is considered there are various researchers which found no significant gender differences in the level of Happiness experienced by adolescent (Sood & gupta, 2011, Ali Eryilmaz, 2010). Malik & Saida (2013), pointed out that there are gender differences in level of happiness between adolescent boys and girls because of different social roles consigned to male and female in society. Contrary to this findings by Vaidya (2014), suggested that there are significant gender difference between boys and girls. This researcher pointed out that these differences are due to the social support both the gender receives. They suggested that girls

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receive more social support as compare to boys. As already discussed above these days both the genders are expected to fulfill their gender roles which are at power with each other in the Modern Society and the level of social support they receives is also adequate to their needs which makes it clear why there are no gender differences.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation was employed to explore the relationship between the Dependent Variable i.e., Parental Involvement and the Independent Variable i.e., Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness. The results showed that there is no significant correlation between Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress, Coping Strategies, Perceived Social Support and Happiness.

The results of correlation between Parental Involvement and Psychological Distress are contrary with the earlier researches which reported that high level of Parental Involvement leads to low level of Psychological Distress (Gray, 1972; Cheryl et al., 2007). Carlson (2006), reported that adolescent who experiences higher level of Parental Involvement and closer relationships with their parents is less likely to exhibit psychological distress and to engage in risk behaviour. Lower levels of Parental Involvement were associated with higher level of Psychological Distress, and also were associated with lower sleep efficiency and more time spent in bed (Cousins et al., 2007).

The reason for no significant relation between Psychological Distress and Parental Involvement could be that in present research overall Parental Involvement was considered including both the parents (Mother and Father). Whereas the studies which report significant relationship between these variables were conducted keeping the main focus on either of the parents. One such study was conducted by Carlson (2006), who suggested that children with higher level of father's involvement experiences lower level of adolescent's behaviour problems and Psychological Distress.

With respect to correlation between Parental Involvement and Perceived Social Support, during adolescence phase, adolescent perceived that their parents and teachers as less supportive, whereas their perception of peer support peaks to the maximum (Furman & Buhrmester, 1992). This could be considered as an important factor contributing to the result of present study leading to no significant relationship between Perceived Social Support and Parental Involvement. When children reach adolescent they began to spend more time with friends without adult supervision. Friendships often fulfil developmental needs at this stage better than the relationship with parents. Adolescents distance themselves from parents and focus more on peers. Sometimes to the point where the influence of parents is neutralize. It seems logical, then, that peers, at least imparts, would supplant parents (Jeynes, 2005).

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Results of correlation between Parental Involvement and Coping Strategies are supporting the earlier researches by indicating that Coping Behaviour/Strategies did not factor much in Parental Involvement (Domini Gomes, 2015). Adolescents coping behaviours are also associated with their other members of the family, peers and teachers along with their parents. The adolescents reported that they cope with the life stressors in a more active manner when they get support, relatedness and competence from their Parents, Family and Peers (Skinner and Wellborn, 1994).

Adolescence is a developmental stage where diverse coping resources and multiple coping strategies are discovered and tested. Gracia (2010), suggested that coping processes are an important protective factor for developing and maintaining the psychological health of adolescent. Coping is an important construct in understanding how adolescents react to the stressors and adjustment they experience in their lives. Researches have also shown that stressors may be tempered by the selection of specific coping strategies and are often related to greater health problems which make it clear why there is a significant relationship between Psychological Distress and Coping Strategies.

As part of the separation- individuation process in adolescence there is a major reorganization of intimate interpersonal relationship with decreased dependence on family and increased closeness to peers. As already discussed this is the time when adolescents see peers as their major source of support. The quality and amount of support affects the well- being. In relation to this the results of the present study indicates significant negative correlation between Psychological Distress and Family as a source of Perceived Social Support. This indicates that despite the shift from family to peers adolescents still depend on family and the quality, quantity and amount of time they spend with family act as a preventive factor against Psychological Distress.

A large literature indicates that people who perceived their family and friends as supportive have lower level of Psychological Distress than those who doubt the supportiveness of social networks. One might expect that this perception of support is linked to Happiness. Indicating that if an individual has an adequate and effective support system their level of Psychological Distress will be low and experience of Happiness will be high. As the results have already pointed out the significant relationship between Perceived Social Support and Psychological Distress, which is high level of Happiness will lead to low level of Psychological Distress leading to a negative relationship as depicted in results. This relationship is explained by the above concept.

The results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between Perceived Social Support, measures of Perceived Social Support (Significant Others, Family and Friends) and Coping Strategies. Social Support provides the most important and significant environmental resources. Support from family and friends play an important role in almost every aspect of

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coping. Advice and Encouragement from sources of support may also increase the likelihood that an individual will rely on active problem solving and information seeking. In a one year longitudinal study, it was found that those who were given social support by family and friends could actually cope better in a new surrounding and situation (Halamandris & Power, 1999). Researchers have consistently found that social support help individual to cope with stress.

A study suggested that through social support individuals use adequate coping strategies which decrease the adaptation of difficulties (Fiskensbaum et al., 2006; Holaham et al., 1995) leading to effective coping from difficulties. One explanation could be that social support decreases the use of harmful disengagement coping strategies and increases use of beneficial engagement coping strategies because individuals believe their social networks includes someone who is willing to listen them (Tao et al., 2000).

There is also a significant positive relationship between Coping Strategies and Happiness. Happiness and Coping Strategies both are very unique and subjective in nature for every individual and also varies with situation and time. Consistent with the findings of present study Rajabimoghaddam & Bidjari (2011), found positive correlation between Happiness and Coping Strategies like Self-Control, Problem Solving, Being Responsible Coping Strategies and a negative correlation between Happiness and Problem Avoidance Coping Strategies. Coping theories about happiness states that happy people defined stressors in problem solving strategies therefore experience less negative results whereas unhappy people who evaluate events most uncontrollable, use quick strategies in order to decrease negative results (eg. Problem Avoidance, Social Withdrawal)(Han, 2006).A study done by Hawbam (2014), on adolescents ‘reported positive relationship between seeking Social Support, Planful Problem Solving and Happiness and on the other hand a negative association was seen between Happiness and Escape Avoidance Coping Strategies.

Social support is associated with better Psychological Health and Happiness in general and reduces the negative psychological consequences of exposure to stressful events. Thus, leading an individual to achieve happiness in life (Cohen & Wills, 1985). In the Indian context social support has a larger impact as it is the most pertinent characteristics of Indian society. Social Support intensely embedded in social interaction are a part of an ever changing network of social relationships (Sharma & Gulati, 2014).Contrary to this the results of the present study suggest that there is no significant relationship between Perceived Social Support and Happiness in adolescence. Happiness isn’t only gain from Social Support but may serve more beneficial by providing it (Brown et al 2003).

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CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that in today's modern, fast pace life adolescent's spent most of their time with their friends and peers leading to a major influence of them on the level of Psychological Distress, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies employed and Happiness experienced by them. The silver lining of this research is, despite the male dominant Indian Value System a shift is coming wherein both the genders are treated equally, receives equal and adequate amount of Parental Involvement. Adolescent's level of Psychological Distress is affected by Parental Involvement, Perceived Social Support, Coping Strategies and Happiness they experience. All the variables are closely linked to each other playing a significant role in the development and non-development of Psychological Distress. Hence, by providing adequate Parental Involvement, Perceived Social Support, training effective Coping Strategies, would lead to happier individuals. This would further act as a buffer against Psychological Distress leading to betterment of the adolescents who are Nation Builders.

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Conflict of Interests

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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To what extent does Birth Order affect our personality?

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ABSTRACT

The approach to investigating the following research question “To what extent does Birth Order affect our personality?” was the examination of the different factors in which an individual’s personality can be affected by the sequence of their birth in the family. The paper begins with the examination of the birth order theory suggested by Alfred Adler in the 1900s which agrees with the common notion that the first born is often the conscientious leader, the second born is the outgoing mediator and the youngest is the most charming and affectionate of the siblings who receives and enjoys the attention from the parents. The various researches undertaken to test the validity of the common stereotypes created over the years by society (Jacobs and Moss, 1976) have also been looked into. The discussion leads to questioning the basis of stereotypes and criticisms to the widely presumed birth order theory (Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956).

Another factor, such as cultural traditions that make the birth order theory inapplicable have been elaborated. For example, in countries such as India, the birth of a male child is always celebrated and he most likely to receive the treatment and accept the role that a first -born would.

The conclusion was that despite the widely accepted pre- conceived characteristics that we give to children based on their birth order, this debate will never entirely come to rest as there is always a contradictory research accompanying one that supports the birth order theory. Also, there is no biological or genetic proof, which can give these studies a scientific backing. However, the assumed roles and personalities of children in a family according to their birth order are not entirely baseless and must hold some truth due to the overwhelming number of researches carried out, investigating this topic.

KEYWORDS: Birth Order, Personality

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INTRODUCTION

“In families children tend to take on stock roles, as if there were hats hung up in some secret place, visible only to the children. Each succeeding child selects a hat and takes on that role: the good child, the black sheep, the clown, and so forth.”

Ellen Galinsky, US author and researcher.

Does birth order really shape us into who we are? Research has thrown up widely varying results. Birth order is defined as the ‘sequential position of a person among his/her siblings in respect of birth’ (Adler, 1979). He believed that parent’s responses to their children were affected by the order of each child’s birth into the family (Adler, 1927). This differential treatment of each child based on birth order position was believed to influence the child’s developing personality.

The influence of birth order has long intrigued psychologists. The sheer volume of research on birth order can be overwhelming. Since the inception of Adler’s theories, more than 1,700 journal articles and dissertations have been written about birth order and its relationship to a wide variety of psychological topics.

Alfred Adler, the founder of individual Psychology, formally raised the issue in the 1900s. A number of theories have also been proposed regarding birth order and its effects on individuals. These theories are widely accepted due to their easy explanations for personality differences between siblings. Why are siblings so different? They have the same parents, grow up in the same environment and yet seem unlike each other.

The interest in the research in this field was stimulated by a fascinating article in the TIME magazine by Jeffrey Kluger –The Power of Birth Order. The aim of this investigation is to seek a deeper understanding of the topic –Does Birth Order Affect Our Personality? At first, this was a daunting task as an overwhelming amount of research has been done for as long as 134 years. In 1874, Francis Galton noted that first born sons and only sons were overrepresented among scientists, making birth order one of the first concepts studied in psychology. He gave a practical explanation –“they are more likely to become possessed of independent means, therefore able to follow the pursuits that have most attraction to their tastes...and their independence of character, a result of having been treated more as companions by their parents.” So far no consensus has emerged.

The primary goal of this study is to make sense of the broad amount of information and come to a deeper understanding of the topic by comparing and contrasting various studies. An additional aim was to look at gender in the birth order. Most research is from a Western point of view. More cross -cultural studies are needed because a pronounced gender bias exists in most of the

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countries of South Asia. This preference for sons over daughters leads to the son being treated as a first born, no matter what his position is in the birth order.

DEVELOPMENT

Theory of Birth Order

Birth order is defined as the 'sequential position of a person among his/her siblings in respect of birth' (Adler, 1979). According to Adler, each child is born into a predetermined class of birth order and is attributed different characteristics due to their position and the family environment. He suggests these characteristics are learned and maybe responsible for many behaviors throughout their lifetime. So being the oldest child, the middle child, or the youngest may impact our personal development. For this essay we consider a common, three-child family.

The influence of birth order has long intrigued psychologists. Alfred Adler, the founder of individual Psychology, formally raised the issue in the 1900s. Why are siblings so different? They have the same parents, grew up in the same environment and yet seem unlike each other. Awareness of these traits may help us as individuals to interact more effectively with each other. Burton (1968) discovered that among a sample of 88,000 high school students there was, "A slight superiority in intelligence of first born over last born." This was supported by Adams and Phillips (1972) who also highlighted the superiority of first born children. They compared their educational performance of 370 children and found that the eldest children scored significantly higher than others in terms of verbal scores, non-verbal scores and teacher's academic grades. This was attributed to first borns having a higher level of school motivation along with a desire to meet their parent's expectations to do well academically. The findings from both studies clearly demonstrate that birth order does have an impact on an individual. This is further reinforced by the findings of Glass, Neulinger and Brim (1974) who studied birth order amongst 2500 children within 1 to 3 child families. The result showed a regression in performance as ordinal position decreased.

Bank and Kahn (1982) attempt to explain these findings "It has long been observed that the academic attainments of earlier born children tend to be higher than those of later born ones. This is presumably because of the greater value and attention given to the eldest child both economically and psychologically."

Jacobs and Moss (1976) found that mothers spent less time with second borns particularly so if the child was a female. This behavioral pattern is attributed to the fact that the novelty and excitement of rearing a second child is less attractive, the experience gained already with an earlier child has increased baby management in terms of confidence and reduced anxiety and finally the competition from an older child now causes the mother to divide her attention between the two of them.

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The extent to which heredity, the quality of the environment, integration amongst family members, the status and the role of siblings, parental expectations and teacher expectations have a cumulative effect upon the development of siblings, appears to be unclear.

The Ordinal Positions and their general characteristics:

Variables

Dr. Kevin Leman, the author of 'The Birth Order Book-Why you are the way you are,' believes that birth order can help provide clues to our personality. But he points out the variables affecting this theory.

- Spacing (the number of years between children)-if the children are more than five years apart in age, birth order characteristics may not apply. Here the family may have two 'firstborns.'
- Gender- the sex of the children can have a great impact. The first son may be treated as the firstborn even if he has an elder sister. The youngest boy with three older sisters would be treated differently from the youngest boy with three elder brothers.
- Physical differences, disabilities, or medical needs- siblings of children with disabilities are known to resent the extra attention to the special child. They are more at risk for behavioral problems.
- Family structures- any blending of two or more families because of death, divorce can influence the birth order pattern. When both parents bring children from previous relationships to the union, there is a disruption of the hierarchy of birth order.

Here then is an outline of the three birth order groups without regard to these variables:

The First Born

It is easy to understand why the first-born has a special status in the family. Everything the child does is recorded, applauded and documented. Parents typically spend more time with the first child. They try to do everything right. Their attention is not divided among other children. They have time to play and interact with their firstborn. The child is used to being the center of attention. The encouragement the parents give the eldest child may increase his desire to receive praise, but it may also raise the pressure to succeed. The child often becomes skilled at knowing what the parents want (and later teachers and bosses) want, and then doing it. He becomes very rule conscious and goal-oriented, with strong attention to detail.

The family later on may leave him in charge of younger siblings-this makes him more responsible and dependable. The younger siblings view him as their leader and so his leadership ability and confidence increase. They are often described as ambitious, determined and organized.

It also has certain disadvantages. According to Sue Flannagan and Patty Morrison of West Virginia University, on their research into 'Does Birth Order Really Matter?'-the desire to please

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can cause some firstborns to fear failure to such an extent that they set even higher standards. There is more pressure and higher expectations from them.

Dethronement, a first-born's experience upon the birth of a younger sibling has become a popular concept. Distress caused by this experience causes the older child much jealousy and bitterness, which are often repressed and may manifest as adulthood insecurity (Falbo, 1984). Subsequent offspring may also experience some distress when another child is born into the family (Ernst and Angst, 1983).

First-born individuals may experience more inconsistent treatment because of parental inexperience, anxiety or incompetence. This is thought to be detrimental to formation of a stable self-concept (Hilton, 1967).

First, an only child may seek out personal interaction as a response to distress more than individuals of other birth order positions (Schachter, 1959). This was attributed to more attentive response to the child's distress. New mothers generally respond more quickly to the distress of a first child and are slower to respond to later born children.

The reports of greater academic achievement attained by first borns have led to questions about the effects of parental expectations and the pressure to succeed. This may instill a greater drive to achieve in the child, and anxiety of inability to live up to parental expectations. If internalized, this chronic anxiety may alter habitual response to stress. Alternatively, realization that parental expectations are unattainable may result in compromised self esteem (Ernst and Angst, 1983). Laterborns, who strive for more attainable models, set by their older siblings may have less conditioned self esteem (Sampson, 1965). They may become more flexible and open to change, as they must compete for parental attention. This could foster an innovative strategy for coping with stress (Gould, 1997).

Birth order characteristics may manifest differently for males and females. Parents tend to be more restrictive with the first child due to the anxiety of not knowing how to deal with a new baby.

Jeffrey Kluger cites Norwegian study showing that firstborns have an average of a three point IQ over the next child. "In many families", says psychologist Frank Sulloway, who has been seen as the U.S.'s leading authority on birth order, "the first born is going to get into Harvard and the second born isn't."

In a survey of corporate heads conducted by Vistage, an international organization of CEOs, it was reported that 43% of CEOs are first borns, 33% are middle borns and 23% are last borns. According to Stanford University, psychologist Robert Zajonc, a disproportionate amount of

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surgeons and MBAs are the eldest siblings. “We know that birth order determines occupational prestige to a large extent,” says Zajonc.

“There is some expectation that first borns are somehow better qualified for certain occupations.”

The Second Born

Stuck for life in a center seat, the middle child never gets 100% of the parent’s investment of time. “There is a U-shaped distribution in which the oldest and the youngest get the most”, says Sulloway.

Second born children are often expected to become more successful in innovative endeavors because their position requires competition against the first arrival (Bohmer and Sitton, 1993).

The first-born sets the pace and the second born must labor to keep up. This may instill a constant competitive drive (Bohmer and Sitton, 1993). Their earliest memories may be dominated by older, bigger and stronger siblings. Catching up could become a main goal. Unchecked, competitiveness may develop into restlessness or neuroticism (Richardson and Richardson, 1990).

The second born never expects complete parental attention. It has been suggested that middle children may become the least anxious (Wilem et al., 1972). They may evolve into harmonious, leisurely and extroverted individuals (Konig, 1963).

In their essay, Flannagan and Morrison noted that if you look at a photo album of a family with three children, you would notice that there are many pictures of the first-born and several of the youngest but often few of the middle born. Wilson and Edington (1982) believe that the middle child is too easily ignored. ‘The intermediate child suffers the most within the family unit. They may feel completely by-passed and upstaged by elder and younger siblings.’ Lack of individual attention may make the middle child feel unloved. He may sometimes be the family’s rebel. He may feel ‘squeezed’ by the older and younger siblings. He is not the prized firstborn or the cute baby.

It may seem as if the middle child has the toughest family position.

The Third Born

Conversely, Sulloway found that later born children are generally more adventurous, altruistic, cooperative, easy going, empathetic, open to experience, popular, rebellious, risk taking, sociable and unconventional.

He does not have the pressures of the oldest child or the ‘left out’ feeling of the middle child. He has two older siblings to learn from.

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Birth order scholars often observe that some of history's greatest satirists –Voltaire, Jonathan Swift, Mark Twain-were among the youngest members of large families.

According to Sulloway, later borns are more willing to take risks. "They don't go out for tennis," he says. "They go out for rugby, ice hockey."

Criticisms of the Birth Order Theory

"People read birth order books the way they read horoscopes," warns Toni Falbo, professor of educational psychology at the University of Texas. "I'm a middle born, so that explains everything in my life-its just not like that."

Adler (as cited in Ansbacher & Ansbacher, 1956) stressed that birth order personality implications cannot be generalized. Instead, they are important tools that when coupled with other developmental issues such as gender, family values and ethnicity help to provide a subjective understanding of the world.

A limitation to the findings is that most studies reviewed ordinal rather than psychological birth order. Shulman and Mosak (1977) described ordinal position as the actual order of birth of the siblings. Psychological position refers to the role the child adopts in his/her interactions with others. Adler emphasized that "It is not of course the child's number in the order of birth which influences character, but the situation into which he is born and the way in which he interprets it."

University of Georgia psychologist Alan. E. Stewart wrote what is perhaps the definitive recent work (2012) on the theory and research on birth order. He bases his paper on 529 journal articles published over a 20-year period. Taking his lead from Adler, Stewart distinguished between 'actual' birth order and 'psychological' birth order-that is self-perceived position in the family. He suggested that your actual birth order need not have the same impact on you as the birth order you believe you have. The above brief portraits according to him make up much of the stereotyped mythology about birth order. Psychology goes through periods of alternately accepting and rejecting these myths. Stewart rejects the fact that your character, values, achievement and life success are determined by the family position that fate, and your parents awarded to you. Then there is the fact that it is difficult to measure psychological variables-do we study achievements, if so how do we measure them? Occupational prestige? Income? Education? Should we look at personality, motivation, intelligence, happiness or mental health? For decades researchers found it difficult to validate Adler's birth order theory. That is where the Psychological Birth Order Inventor (PBOI) was developed in 1991 by a research team that included Stewart. The PBOI contains items to assess birth order scientifically.

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The results showed that your perceived niche in your family plays a larger role in influencing the adult you've become than the actual timing of your birth. Stewart's study shows that we're not fated to live out a life dominated by the accident of the timing of our birth. So you should not feel doomed to a life of middle child insignificance.

The most vocal detractors of birth order research question less the findings of the science than the methods according to Jeffrey Kluger. To achieve any kind of statistical significance, investigators must assemble large samples of families and look for patterns amongst them. But families are very different things-distinguished by size, income, hometown, education, religion and more. The alternative is what the investigators call the in-family studies, which compares every child with every other child in a single family. This process is then repeated with other families.

Response to Criticisms

"Human beings are too complex to be stuffed into narrow pigeonholes"

-Townsend, 1997

Although difficult to ascertain, most studies have not considered whether the child was wanted or planned which often affects how the child is brought up (Lieberman, 1972; Baydar, 1995). This essay may provide a useful insight for realizing some strengths and weaknesses instilled in us by being placed at a certain order in the family. However a potential danger is that individuals may become constrained by stereotypes imposed by themselves and others, if they believe that the archetypal roles cannot be transcended. Learned responses can be altered. Children's coping skills can be modified through creative problem solving experiences, conflict management and training at home and in school (Carson et al., 1992).

Zervas discussed views regarding children's self esteem. Children who perceive themselves as the non-favored child may experience feelings of inferiority, anger, depression and incompetence. These findings were supported by Carson et al (1992) who found that the favored child may benefit from greater security and adoration, but may be troubled by sibling jealousy, greater obligations to parents or guilt and empathy depending on the sibling relationship. This was further supported by Zervas (1994) whose research proved that favored children have been found to exhibit lower social self esteem resulting in more frequent peer rejections and less opportunity to socialize due to home support. Furthermore, expression of favoritism is regarded as detrimental to the functioning of the entire family. (Bieber, 1977).

It is important for us to understand that in countries where there is great importance associated with having a male offspring, delivery of a female child may be a grave disappointment and compromise the child's physical and emotional care (Kitamura et al., 1998). More cross-cultural studies are needed that factor in the gender bias in the theory of birth order.

To what extent does Birth Order affect our personality?

Despite India's substantial economic growth in the past two decades, girls in India are discriminated against in access to preventive healthcare including immunizations.

The past studies have also documented the reasons behind the preference for sons over daughters in the context of Indian subcontinent. They have found that sons are preferred over daughters for a number of economic, social and religious reasons (perceived greater economic, social, and religious utility of sons than of daughters), including financial support, old age security, property inheritance, dowry, family lineage, prestige and power, birth and death rituals, and beliefs about religious duties and salvation. “Parents of girls are socially bound to find grooms for their daughters and often pay all the marriage expenses (including dowry); social customs and norms dictate that parents cannot expect much support (emotional or economic) from married daughters. In contrast, parents expect sons to provide financial and emotional care and regard them as a social security for old age, inheritance laws largely favor sons and sons perform important religious roles, ensure the continuation of the family lineage, and are desired to increase a family's capacity to defend itself or to exercise power.

Amratya Sen, the Noble winning economist believes that the pattern of gender inequality shifted from ‘mortality inequality’ to what he calls ‘natality inequality’ due to female feticide after the facility for antenatal sex determination became available.

Disadvantage for girls in India begins with a reduced chance of being born at all, and those who are born face lower access to preventive care and treatment of disease compared to boys. Girls born in India have a 40% greater risk of ill health compared to boys and are less likely to access health care, in particular immunization. Preference for sons in India has been noted to vary across regions, levels of fertility, and order of birth.

Therefore in cultures where the son is venerated, the birth order theory does not apply. The son will be treated as the first born regardless of his ordinal position in the family.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this investigation was to seek an understanding of this debatable issue. This was done by gathering a range of sources from both sides and by analyzing their arguments as well as their evidence.

The moral of the story for parents is to look for their own biases and stereotypes about birth order as they think about what their children are capable of doing. Parents should encourage their children to define their own identities in the family, and to avoid labeling themselves based on their birth order. They shouldn't let the lives of their children be dominated by the random forces that cause them to be born when they were.

To what extent does Birth Order affect our personality?

Once we define ourselves, in terms of who we are, and not when we were born, we will be able to open up many more opportunities for fulfillment.

The parental bond is a major source of self-conception and self esteem for most adults. How parents perform the roles associated with their identities of “Mother” and “Father, and how their children respond to them and the quality of the parent child relationship have major implications for both the children and the parent’s self esteem.

Ultimately, the birth order debate will never be entirely settled. Family studies and the statistics they yield are cold and inanimate things. Families are a synthesis of many intangible factors.

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Conflict of Interests

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Right to Equality as Protective Discrimination of Society

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ABSTRACT

There are two concepts for Equality where one is giving the notion of formal Equality means everyone is equal before the law, and second one says about proportional Equality in which the state has responsibility to take affirmative action in protection of Equality. Art 14 to Art. 18 of the constitution stands for the right to Equality, by the lot many efforts of the parliament, state legislature and judiciary, we can realize that the right to Equality is actual protective discrimination of the society.

KEYWORDS: Right to Equality, Art 14 to Art. 18 of Indian Constitution, Part III of Indian Constitution (Fundamental Rights) Indian Constitution

INTRODUCTION

As we know Art-14 of the Indian constitution provides- "The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India and in detail there are two concepts for the Equality is "Formal Equality" and "proportional Equality."². There is difference between formal Equality and egalitarian Equality. Formal Equality means that law treats everyone equal and does not favor any one either he belongs to advantaged section of the society.

Concept of "proportional Equality" expects the states to take affirmative action favor of disadvantaged sections of the society of disadvantaged section of the society within the framework of liberal democracy.

Detail Note

Art. 14- The state shall not deny to any person Equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India means Right to equal treatment in similar circumstances. The law must operate equally on all persons under like circumstances means the doctrine of

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² M. Nagraj V. union of India (2006) 8 scc 212

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classification. The amalgamation of two classes of people for reservation would be unreasonable as two different classes are treated which is in violation of the Art. 14.

"Treats unequal as equals also violates Art.14"³ Primary general principle of equality is enunciated in Art.14 of the constitution and that impacted in following matters.

e.g. - granting licenses

- entering to any business or entering in to a contract relating to government business.
- Issuing quota - giving jobs
- Equal protection requires affirmative by the state towards unequal's by providing facilities and opportunities like.
- Education
- Government Contracts
- Government Service
- Land Reform
- -Market value
- Company
- Co-operative society
- Ban on cattle slaughters
- Allotment of shops
- Admission
- Accommodation etc.

Art-15

Separate provisions to cover specific discriminatory situations have been made by subsequent Articles, Thus Art-15 prohibits discrimination against citizens on such specific grounds as religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

1. The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, cast, sex place of birth or any of them.
2. No citizen shall on grounds only of religion, race cast, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to.
 - a. Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and place of public entertainment or.
 - b. The use of well tanks, bathing Ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of state fund or dedicated to the use of general public
3. Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making special provision for woman and children.
4. Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any special advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes.

³ Atyant Picchara Barg Chatra sangh vs. Jharkhand State Vaishya foundation 2006 6 scc 718, 714 para 21.

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5. Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any special provision by Law for the advancement of any S.E.B.C's of citizens or for SC's, ST's, in so far as such special provisions relate to their admission to educational institutions, including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, other than the minority Educational institutions.⁴

Art. 15 (4)

Envisages the policy of compensation or protective discrimination but it should be reasonable and consistent with ultimate public interest i.e. national interest and the interest of community or society as a whole,

In the case *AIIMS student's union vs. AIIMS*⁵ and *Preeti Srivastava (Dr.) Vs. State of M.P.*⁶ Hnr. Supreme Court stated that "Institutional reservation is not supported by the constitutional principals. A certain degree of preference for students of the same institution intending to prosecute further studies their in permissible on the grounds of convenience, suitability and familiarity with an educational environment which has to be reasonable and not excessive and rule of merit and quality should not be departed from. The preference has to be kept in limits. Minimum standard cannot be so diluted as to become practically non-existent, such a marginal institutional preference is tolerable at the post- graduation level but is rendered intolerable at still higher level such as that of super specialty. In the instant case the AIIMS students trailed in the race and yet were declared winners. One who justifies reservation must place on record adequate material, enough to satisfy an objective mind judicially trained, to sustain the reservation, its extent and qualifying parameters which in the instant case could not be done and hence was found to demonstrate arbitrariness.

Reasonableness:-

In the sphere of contractual relations, the state, its instrumentalities, public authorities or those whose acts be a insignia of public elements, action to public duty or obligation are enjoined in a manner that is fair, just and equitable, after taking objectively all the relevant options in to consideration and in a manner that is reasonable, relevant and germane to effectuate the purpose for public good and in general public interest and it must not take any irrelevant or irrational factors into consideration or appear arbitrary in its decision.

"Where a corporation handed over a park of historical to a builder to build a "Palika Bazar" without following the proper procedure and keeping in mind the public purpose, the act of the corporation was held to be unreasonable, arbitrary, unfair, oppose to public, public interest and

⁴ (Inserted by 93rd ammendment Act. 2005)

⁵ *AIIMS student's union v. AIIMS* I SCC 428, 459-61 (para 500 :AIR 2001 SC 3262)

⁶ *Preeti Srivastava (Dr.) V.State of M.P.* (1999) 7SCC120: AIR 1999 SC 2894.

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public trust, doctrine. The construction was directed to be demolished⁷ classification of members of different classes of people based on their respective castes would be volatile of the doctrine of reasonableness.

Backward Classes

1. Art. 15 (4) qualifies the expression by the words "socially" and "educationally", In order to satisfy the requirement of Art 15 (4) the class must be both socially and educationally backward⁸, Thus mere educational backwardness is not enough if the class is not socially backward and vice versa.
2. The scheduled castes and Tribes being mentioned together with the "backward classes" the clause refers to classes of persons other than the members of SCs and ST's⁹ At the same time the fact that the SC's can be enumerated by a presidential order and ST's there is provision for reservation in the constitution (Art. 330, Art 332) while there is no such reservation for members of the backward classes, shows that the problem of backward classes outside the scheduled castes and STs' is not so acute that they can not be specified by enumeration, but must be determined by applying objective test.¹⁰
- (3) The concept of backwardness is not relative in the sense that any cases who are backward in relation to the "most advanced" classes of the society should be include in it, If such tests were to be applied there would be classified as a backward class.¹¹ In other words Art. 15 (4) would not justify any further classification within backward class, as "backward" and "more backward classes".¹²
4. Social backwardness is in the ultimate analysis, the result of poverty.¹³ The social backwardness which results from poverty is likely to be aggravated by consideration of caste but the classification of backwardness cannot be made solely on the basis of caste¹⁴ and there may be communities Which may be backward in particular state such as the Muslims or the Christians even though they may not recognize caste, similarly the occupation¹⁵ or habitation¹⁶ of classes of persons "(eg. people residing in rural areas are generally more backward than those in urban areas)" may also contribute to the backwardness.
5. Caste is, of course one of the relevant circumstances in determining backwardness, but if a group has been classified as backward on other relevant considerations that classification can not be

⁷ M.I. Builders Pvt. Ltd Vs. Radhey Shyam Sahu- 1999 6 SCC 464.

⁸ Pratap Singh vs. Hardam Singh, AIR 1985 SC 1695 (Para 3,6)

⁹ CF. Indra vs. Union of India AIR 1993 SC 477: 1992 Supp (3) SCC- 217-9 Judges. Ajaykumar Singh Vs. State of Bihar (1944) 4 SCC 401 (Para 4) 1994 (2) JT 662-3-Judges.

¹⁰ Tulsamma V. Vs. Seash Reddi (1977) UJSC 135 n

¹¹ Tulsamma V. Vs. Seash Reddi 1977) UJSC 135n

¹² Pratap Singh Vs. Hardam Singh (1986) ujsc 82 (para 3,6) AIR 1985 SC 1695

¹³ Balaji M.R.v.State of Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649

¹⁴ State of A.P. Vs. Sagar P. AIR 1968 SC 1379

¹⁵ Jayasree K.S. Vs. State of Kerala AIR 1976 SC 2381

¹⁶ Periakaruppan A. Vs. State of T.N. AIR 1971 SC 2303

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challenged as invalid on the ground of omission to take caste into consideration,¹⁷ or on the other hand because the class is described by caste.¹⁸ If however, the criterion adopted for determining their backwardness is fictitious; so that the preference given to them virtually amount to a preference on the ground of caste alone, it would not be protected by Cl (4) and would be hit cl.(1)¹⁹

6. If a caste as a whole is found to be socially and educationally backward the inclusion of such caste in the list of backward classes would not be violative of Art.15 (4)²⁰ even though a few individuals in that case may be socially and educationally above the average.²¹

Land Mark Case Laws

1. The Madras Government issued an order (popularly known as the communal G.O.) allotting seats in the state medical Collages, community wise as follow;

Non- Brahmin (Hindu) 06; Backward Hindus 02; Brahmins 02; Harijans 02; Anglo- Indians and Christian (Indian) 01; Muslims 01. This G.O. was declared invalid because is classified students merely on the basis of 'caste' and 'religion' irrespective of their merit. A seven judge bench of the Supreme Court struck down the classification as being based on caste race and religion for the purpose of admission to educational institutions on the ground that Art.15 did not contain a clause such as Art.16 (4)²²

2. The entire country is taken as one nation with one citizenship and every effort of the constitution makers is directed towards emphasizing maintaining and preserving the unity and integrity of the nation Now if India. is one Nation and there is only one citizenship, namely, citizenship of India an every citizen has a right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of India, irrespective of the place settle in any part of India, irrespective of the place where he is born or the language which he speaks or the religion which he professed and he is guaranteed freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India and is entitled to equality before the law and equal protection of the law with other citizens in every part of the territory of India, it is difficult to see how a citizen having his permanent home in Tamil Nadu or speaking Tamil language can be regarded as outsider in Uttar Pradesh or a citizen having his permanent home in Maharashtra or speaking Marathi language be regarded as an outsider in Karnataka, He must be held entitled to the same right as a citizen having his permanent home in Uttar Pradesh or Karnataka as the case may be, to regard him as

¹⁷ Chitralekha R.Vs. State of Mysore AIR 1964 SC 1823

¹⁸ Rajendra. P. Vs. State of Madras AIR 1968 SC 1012

¹⁹ Balaji M.R. FVs. State of Madras AIR 1963 SC 649

²⁰ TrilokNath Tiku Vs. State of J.D.K. AIR 1969 SC 1

²¹ State of A.P. Vs. Balaram USV AIR 1972 SC 1375 (1395,) 1399)

²² State of Madras Vs. Champakam Dorairajan 1951 SCR 525

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an outside would be to deny him his constitutional rights and derecognize the essential unity and integrity of the country by treating it as if it were a mere conglomeration of independent state.²³

3. The Supreme Court has said that the constitution lays down provisions both for protective discrimination as also affirmative action.²⁴

4. It may be noted that the right to equality has been declared by the supreme court as a basic feature of the constitution. The constitution is wedded to the concept of equality. The preamble to the constitution emphasizes upon the principle of equality will be declared invalid Neither parliament nor any state legislature can transgress the principle of equality.²⁵

5. Equality is a basic feature of the constitution of India and any treatment of equals unequally or unequal as equals will be violation of basic structure of the constitution of India.²⁶

CONCLUSIONS

Art.14 runs as follows, "The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This provision corresponds to the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution which declares;

"No state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws"

- Art-15 Prohibits discrimination against citizen on such specific grounds as religion, race, cast, sex or place of birth.
- Art-16 guarantees to the citizens of India equality of opportunity in matters of public employments.
- Art-17 abolishes of untouchability and
- Art-18 abolishes titles, other than a military or academic distinctions.

Right to equality permits the classification but prohibits the class legislation means gives the benefit of protective discrimination in form of other Backward classes (OBC), Backward classes (BC), Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) and Scheduled cast (SC's) and scheduled Tribe (ST's) and provide the equal opportunities in unequal circumstances to society.

SUGGESTION

The lot many landmark judgments and by the effective provisions of the constitution, founding fathers of the constitution gives the protective discrimination to the society. But Right to equality is not only the words but it is passion and emotions of the society and Architecture of the our constitution.

²³ Pradeep Jain vs. Union of India AIR 1984 SC 1420 at 1424, 1425

²⁴ Andhra Pradesh Service Commission Vs. Badhvnath (Baloji) 2009 5 SCC1

²⁵ Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India, AIR 1993 SC 475 - 9 Judges

²⁶ M.G. Badappanvar Vs. State of Karnataka, AIR 2001, SC. 260

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If we see in the Art. 17 of the constitution there is provision of abolishes of the untouchability as gone through the Art-17 says. "Untouchability", is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement- of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

The thrust of the Right to Equality is to liberate the society from blind and ritualistic adherence and traditional beliefs. It seeks to establish a new and ideal society. The disabilities to which Dalits were subjected have been outlawed and subjecting them to those disabilities would be violative of the part-III and IV of the constitution²⁷. The vision of the founding fathers of the constitution to liberate the society from blind and ritualistic adherence to mere traditional superstitious beliefs sans reason or rational basis has found expression in the form of Art-17.²⁸

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The author declared no conflict of interests.

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²⁷ State of Karnataka Vs. Appa Balu Ingale Supp (4) Scc 469 (Para 23 and 36)

²⁸ N. Adithayan V. Tranvancore Devaswom Board (2002) 8 SCC 106, 122-23 (Para (16)

The Adaptability Study of Quantitative Easing For Indian Economy

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ABSTRACT

The global economy is awash with successive waves of liquidity generated over the past few years by the four most advanced economies — the US, the European Union, Japan and the UK, known as the G4. This liquidity has taken the form of Quantitative easing (QE). When zero rates of interest have failed to stimulate their economies, these countries have resorted to large-scale asset purchases by their central banks, such as corporate bonds or mortgage-backed securities, to pump more money into the banking system. The aim is to extend credit to business and industry and encourage consumption. In the immediate aftermath of the 2008 crisis, when there was a danger of financial collapse, both advanced and emerging economies adopted stimulus packages, to revive demand, maintain trade flows and avoid large scale unemployment. During the crisis phase of 2008-09, QE played an important role in crisis management, helping advanced and emerging economies alike.

KEYWORDS: Quantitative Easing, Zero Interest rates, Stimulus Package

INTRODUCTION

Quantitative Easing is a government policy designed to increase the money supply to promote lending. This is done by giving banks and other financial institutions extra capital. It's an unconventional monetary tool used by central banks to stimulate the economy. It is used to refer to induced or stimulatory monetary policy. Quantitative easing is used to drive interest rates downwards by pumping more money into the economy. Tackling deflation becomes possible as more money in the system pushes prices upwards.

The “Quantitative” half of quantitative easing refers to a specific quantity of funds being created. “Easing” refers to the reduced pressure on financial institutions that occurs after creating excess funds. Quantitative Easing has mainly two benefits till so far, firstly it injects more cash into banks, allowing them to lend more. And second, it lowers interest

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Quantitative easing has ‘Two’ episodes till so far: QE1 and QE2.

QE1 has started in Late 2008 November when financial crisis hits, the Federal Reserve started buying up mortgage-backed securities and Treasury bills in order to boost the economy. By June of 2010, the bank had bought about \$2.1 trillion worth of assets. In the first round, the Federal Reserve bought up \$600 billion worth of bad loans from the banks, and while it didn’t seem to stimulate the economy, there’s a real possibility that it kept the economy from getting as bad as it could have. QE1’s main objective was to overcome those financial crises so that money flow in the country could be flourishing. The first round of quantitative easing appeared to be effective in preventing the economy from sinking into a giant depression. Economists say this was because everyone realized the Federal Reserve would do whatever it takes to avoid deflation. It was essentially a giant confidence boost. The economy stopped sliding and inflation slowly rose.

QE2 The second round of easing—“QE2”—was rolled out in November of 2010. It involved the Federal Reserve purchasing \$600 billion of Treasury Notes (Federal Reserve government debt securities that mature between two and ten years). By artificially increasing demand for government securities, interest rates were kept lower than they might have otherwise been.

QE3 the two principal components of QE3 are;

- (1) A commitment to keep the Federal Reserve funds rate near zero through 2015, and
- (2) The monthly purchase by the Federal Reserve of \$40 billion in mortgage backed securities.

The net effect of those two actions are to make sure that interest rates continue to be low—with the idea that low rates stimulate economic growth—and that banks continue to stay liquid so they can lend.

Quantitative easing firstly implemented by Bank of Japan on 19th March 2001. To fight with local deflation in domestic market. In March 2009, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) announced that it would reduce Bank Rate to 0.5%. The Committee also judged that Bank Rate could not practically be reduced below that level, and in order to give a further monetary stimulus to the economy, it decided to undertake a series of asset purchases. Between March and November 2009, the MPC authorized the purchase of £200 billion worth of assets, mostly UK Government debt or “gilts”. The MPC voted to begin further purchases of £75 billion in October 2011 and, subsequently, at its meeting in February 2012 the Committee decided to buy an additional £50 bn. In July the MPC announced the purchase of a further £50bn to bring total assets purchases to £375 bn.

The purpose of the purchases was and is to inject money directly into the economy in order to boost nominal demand. Despite this different means of implementing monetary policy, the objective remained unchanged - to meet the inflation target of 2 per cent on the Consumer Price

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Index (CPI) measure of consumer prices. Without that extra spending in the economy, the MPC thought that inflation would be more likely in the medium term to undershoot the target. This policy of asset purchases is often known as 'Quantitative Easing'. It does not involve printing more banknotes. Furthermore, the asset purchase programme is not about giving money to banks. Rather, the policy is designed to circumvent the banking system. The Bank of England electronically creates new money and uses it to purchase gilts from private investors such as pension funds and insurance companies. These investors typically do not want to hold on to this money, because it yields a low return. So they tend to use it to purchase other assets, such as corporate bonds and shares. That lowers longer-term borrowing costs and encourages the issuance of new equities and bonds.

1. Effect of Quantitative Easing for Developed Economies

Due to the global financial and economic crisis of 2008, the leading economies of the western world went into a deep recession. This caused the unemployment rates to soar and industrial growth to languish. Many countries in the world adopted a slew of stimulus packages in a bid to revive their ailing economies. Among them is Quantitative Easing policy. So, the major western economies like USA, U.K, the Euro Zone, and Japan employed Quantitative Easing (QE) with the intention to reboot economic growth by increasing liquidity. But, this QE, apart from affecting their own economies, also started to have a ripple effect all over the globe. This affected many emerging economies in the Asian world. During the financial crisis, apart from the major western countries, many emerging economies too employed QE like policies to prop up the demand for goods and services in their fluctuating economies. While these emerging economies seem to have overcome the crisis with bright prospects of economic growth, the same is not the case with the major

2. Effect of Quantitative Easing for emerging markets

The policy of quantitative easing in the US will leave ripples across the globe. With economies across the world intertwined, the impact is bound to reverberate miles away. The possibility of the excess printed money floating into developing economies and creating asset bubbles is real.

Unabated influx of cheap dollars into emerging markets is not healthy for these economies. A chunk of quantitative easing will flow into emerging markets as part of hedge fund and foreign institutional investor (FII) investments. At the face of it, fund influx may appear a bright prospect, but the eluding reality is that it is still a bubble to reckon with.

The currency value appreciates, and expected appreciation further attracts more capital flows. Increased capital inflows could push up exchange rates and aggravate inflation. Bubbles burst. Inflated stock markets have to retreat some day.

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The emerging economies were having moderate growth and bullish markets during that time. So, the western financial institutions invested huge capital in these markets to take advantage of the better returns and interest rates. Though this provided huge capital inflow to the emerging economies like Asian countries, it also inflated the debt in the balance sheets of their companies.

The Asian companies kept increasingly borrowing the foreign capital that flowed from the major western economies operating in their QE-phases. This has made these Asian companies that previously had healthy debt to equity ratios, more risk prone and vulnerable. This has placed them in a precarious position where they are now vulnerable to future changes in interest rates in the major western economies and other western countries. This foreign capital inflow also put an additional pressure on inflation rates of emerging economies like India that were already struggling to rein in their spiraling inflation.

As a consequence of these inherent risks, in the recent week the world saw unusual volatility in the currencies of India, Brazil, and other emerging economies. This was indeed triggered by the fears of an early wind-up of the QE policies in developed nations like U.S. As the interest rates started rising the bond markets in the U.S became more attractive. This caused western institutional investors to pull out of their investments in debt assets of emerging economies, on a sudden and massive scale. As a result, the currency exchange rates of these emerging economies came under huge pressure and the world witnessed one of the most rapid intraday declines in the Asian currencies, especially in India, who's INR, touched a life time low of 58.98 against the USD. This has led the emerging economies, especially the BRICS nations, to criticize the controversial QE policies in the major western economies. Apart from the effect on emerging nations the QE policy also had a considerable effect on the prices of bullion and other commodities like crude oil. Gold and crude oil prices fluctuated enormously due to the prospects of an early QE policy wind-up. History shows how the previous QE policies adopted by countries like Japan had adversely affected the Asian economies and had partly caused the Asian financial crisis in 1998.

The major western economies' currencies form the global basket of reserve currency and hence play a major role in the fluctuations of the currencies of emerging economies. Therefore, it would be in the best interest of the global economy, if these major western economies pursued their QE stimulus packages with adequate caution and responsibility towards the Asian and other emerging economies of the world. One has to wait and watch, whether the major western economies' next round of QE policy, whose previous effects have already jeopardized the currencies of Asian and emerging economies, will further cast them into a deep financial crisis.

3. Quantitative Easing and India

There is an overhang lurking around the corner for India's battered economy and that is the possible winding down of the US' Quantitative Easing (QE) programme; meaning the U.S.

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stimulus program is set to taper off. This programme had boosted economies across the globe and its easing will not be easy for economies, including that of India. However, analysts believe that India is a mega-power in its own right; possible the third largest economy in the world, and has the potential to grow on her own steam although some discomfort will have to be borne through.

Firstly, the key unfavorable (domestic) development during QE3 (vs. edition 1 and 2) was that even as the fiscal picture has improved, the growth outlook has deteriorated markedly and current account shortfall ballooned. As a result of the latter, reliance on debt-creating foreign capital flows grew significantly. Therefore not surprisingly, since speculation on QE3 tapering surfaced in May, foreign capital outflows topped USD 4bn from the equity and debt markets and saw rupee tumble to record low. Secondly, two of the three US Fed QEs have been accompanied by domestic stimulus packages and reforms. This had served to magnify the gains in the local financial markets. In the early months since QE1 was announced (in depths of US financial crisis), the Indian government unveiled multiple stimulus packages ,along with sharp cuts in the policy rate by the central bank. This led GDP growth higher from 6.0% in FY08/09 to 11.8% in 09/10, with the domestic federal elections also providing the much-needed stimuli. High commodity prices and inflation threats lowered scope for any policy support during the short QE2 haul. Then came QE3, which witnessed the then new Finance Minister Chidambaram lay out a reforms and fiscal responsibility roadmap. This led the dollar/rupee to fall back from record high above 57.00 to below 52.00 in the ensuing months, on strong debt and equity inflows. In sum, while the external developments have influenced the reaction function, the domestic situation has also played an important role. Hence the significant capital outflows and weak rupee at this juncture are a function of still lingering twin deficit problems – current account and fiscal (seen slight improvement last year, a repeat unlikely in FY13/14). These problems are compounded by decade low GDP growth, renewed risks of rating downgrade, a backlash from high external commercial borrowings and little scope for monetary easing.

4. Quantitative Easing and the rupee

It makes the rupee worth more dollars. QE increases the US monetary base. In other words, it creates dollars. Government cannot create value; only productivity can create value. Thus, QE makes each dollar worth slightly less. Thus, it makes each rupee worth slightly more in terms of dollars. So why is the rupee falling against the dollar? Because RBI is creating rupees faster than the Fed is creating dollars. Every rupee spent by the government of India in excess of tax revenues is a new rupee created. Where else would it come from? The government of India is spending 30% more than it receives. Indian people don't seem to understand that because their newspapers lie by omission. It leads to creation of hot money.

When Fed creates money, it does not immediately decrease dollar's value. That happens gradually when the new money has changed a few hands. Say there are 100 dollars in existence

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and you create 100 more. Now 200 dollars are chasing the same goods and services so each dollar is worth half its initial value - but not so soon. Till the time you make the transaction, its value hasn't changed, so you can still buy stuff at old prices. Okay, now that Fed has created money, you have financial institutions flush with cash looking for returns. So they (or someone they loaned the money to) go hunting for deals that would give them the most ROI. Some of this hot money that enters India, goes into buying companies, distressed assets or anything else the investors feel they can profitably exit in a few years.

Now if this investment goes into building something that is a net FOREX earner it helps rupee in the long run even if the investors exit with a profit. This is a win-win situation. Example: An export oriented semiconductor fab.

If however, the money is invested in creating something that is a net FOREX spender (like Wal-Mart selling Chinese stuff in India) then such an investment hurts the rupee. Even if the company/asset is FOREX neutral itself, when the investors exit with profit, they take with them more dollars than the brought in.

Bottom line is, if the investment creates long term value then it is worth having. Else we are just providing the investors a market to grow their investment. Such investments are okay if you intend to use them to cover short term FOREX shortfalls but they hurt the rupee in the long run. These investments should not be seen as solution for widening current account deficit. In fact they exacerbate the problem.

“If US growth is tangible and broad based due to QE easing, the Indian rupee could become weaker by another 5 to 8%. However, if the Indian government, post elections maintains sound economic policy reforms, coupled with a good monsoon, the rupee could recover and stabilize at 55 levels,” says K. Jayraman of Bonanza Portfolio.

“The rupee will fall further due to increase in dollar demand,” says Kishor P Ostwal of CNI Research. However, India has sufficient dollar reserves, he notes. (3rd June 2013, Afternoon Dispatch and Couriers)

5. Quantitative Easing and Exchange rate appreciation

Exchange rate appreciation is set to impact exporters and impede growth. This could lead to further unemployment in countries that have only recently rebound from economic slump and social instability. To stay afloat, slowdown in exports has to be replaced by increasing domestic demand.

Curbs to capital flows are likely to follow as remedial measures by governments intending to protect their interests. Otherwise it would be difficult to manage the scenario when dollar

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liquidity tightens in the future. Financial stability and growth would be adversely impacted in both regional and global domains if the asset bubbles persist due to excessive fund influx.

CONCLUSION

An essential adjustment for the economy, elections to slow process Is the Fed's decision to taper QE3 all gloom and doom for India? Not necessarily. The decision to withdraw excess liquidity might prove beneficial further out. The resultant market pressures could pressure authorities to address the current account imbalances and maintain the reform momentum. This might aggravate downside pressure on the rupee, but helps narrow the case for excessive monetary easing, in the light of the adverse macro imbalances and high retail inflation.

For the next twelve months, the reforms' schedule is likely to remain reactive, rather than proactive. Moreover the willingness to introduce reforms will also be hamstrung by political roadblocks, with much effort likely to be focused on populist and flagship schemes like the food security bill. As highlighted in our quarterly update (DBS 3Q13 Quarterly, India: Stuck in negative loop, dated 13 June) – risks from rating downgrade and reversal in the fiscal consolidation are the two main themes that will be watched closely here on. In the short-run, efforts will be on to contain stark and rapid rupee depreciation, to prevent risks to financial stability. The limited foreign reserves arsenal will make the central bank maintain minimal and intermittent presence, alongside frequent jawboning efforts. Other interim measures that can be considered include - enforcing of staggered dollar purchases by importers, conduct special market operations by way of providing dollar liquidity directly to oil companies and increasing FII limits in debt investments. On the FII debt limits, in particular, the potential to increase in the foreign participation in the local debt market is substantial, though that cuts both ways.

Leaving aside the need for a stable currency to maintain investors' interests, an exposure to the extent of Indonesia and Malaysia (>30% of total debt) will be precarious for India, given the latter's high fiscal deficit and need for stable debt markets. The flotation of an offshore NRI bond is also a suitable option, with ideal proceeds of USD 15-20bn sufficient to beef-up the reserves stock and also provide assurance of sufficient funding.

Globally, a basic presumption for the US Fed to claw back the asset purchases is based on the judgment that growth indicators are looking stable (veracity of which we question). Alongside, risks of a possible surge in inflation are also low. If this indeed is the case, then beyond the present volatility, an improved global growth and inflation outlook should prove beneficial to most asset classes and economic activity.

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Labour Welfare Measures in Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Limited, Patna

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ABSTRACT

The present study is undertaken to know the satisfaction levels of employees about labour welfare measures in Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Limited Patna Bihar. This study covers both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected by distributing questionnaire to the employees of the BWEL and Secondary data is collected from various journals, articles, websites, dissertations and thesis pertaining to the relevant matters of the subject under study. For the purpose of the study, convenience random sampling method is adopted to carry out the study by the researcher. Out of all employees, 90 are selected covering almost all the departments. A questionnaire is used for present study to know the opinions of the employees on each statement like Transport facilities, Medical facilities, Drinking water, Rest and lunch room, Sports and Recreational facilities, Children education facilities, Housing facilities, Leave travel concessions, Special medical aid facilities and Retirement benefits provided by the organization. The results of the research reveal that majority of the employees are satisfied with all the welfare measures provided by the organization.

KEYWORDS: Satisfaction levels, Welfare Measures, BWEL, Organization

INTRODUCTION

Labour welfare is a comprehensive term including various services benefits and facilitates offered to employees by employer. The labour welfare amenities are extended in addition to normal rewards available to employees as per the legal provisions. Labour welfare work is work for improving the health, safety and general well-being and the efficiency of the workers beyond the minimum standards lay down by labour legislation. Welfare measures may also be provided by the government, trade unions and non-government agencies in addition to the employer. The significance of welfare measures was accepted as early as 1931, when the Royal commission on labour stated. The benefits are of great importance to the worker which he is unable to secure by

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himself. The schemes of labour welfare may be regarded as a wise investment because these would bring a profitable return in the form of greater efficiency. The concept of labour welfare is flexible and elastic and differs widely with times, region to region, industry, country social values and customs, degree of industrialization and general socio-economic development of people.

Labour Welfare Measure

Employee attitudes are important to human resource management because they affect organizational behavior. In particular, an attitude relating to job satisfaction and organizational commitment is of major interest to the field of organizational behaviour and the practice of human resource management. Job satisfaction focuses on employee's attitudes toward their jobs and organizational commitment focuses on their attitudes toward the overall organization.

Employee welfare measures may help to minimize social evils like alcoholism, gambling, drug addiction etc. The workers are likely to fall in victim because of discontentment or frustration. The welfare facilities induce the workers happy, cheerful and confident with commitment.

Effectiveness of Labour Welfare Measures

- Enable workers to live a richer and a more satisfactory life.
- Contribute to the productivity of labour and efficiency of the enterprise.
- Enhance the standard of living of workers by indirectly reducing the burden on their purse.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study conducted by (Saiyaddin) 4 examined the purpose and cost of non-statutory welfare activities for the organizations. Five public and six private sector organizations were selected for the study. The study brought out an important conclusion that the most predominant theme in the minds of organizations when they think of the voluntary welfare measures was not only the output and efficiency but also increasing loyalty and morale. In respect of cost, the study revealed, that the public sector organizations spend more on welfare activities, as compared to private sector. While public sector spends more on transportation and recreation, private sector was found to be spending more on housing according to the study.

The research work of (Misra) 5 aimed at sociological analysis of the labour welfare problems of sugar industry. The analysis was based on the first hand data collected from the sugar factories of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The study concluded that the conditions of work in sugar factories of eastern region of Uttar Pradesh were not very satisfactory particularly in the respect of safety measures, cleanliness, sanitation, latrine facilities, drinking water, rest rooms, etc. It also pointed out that the provisions for leaves and holidays, lighting, housing, medical, education, are far from satisfactory.

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The study of (Zachariaiah) 6 based on a sample survey of manufacturing undertakings in Bombay, covered welfare services and working conditions while surveying the factors affecting industrial relations. It was observed that better working conditions and adequate provision of welfare services would contribute to harmonious industrial relations.

A study conducted by (Koshan) 7 pointed out that inspite of statutory provisions and enforcing agencies in India, the welfare facilities were absent and the cement industry was the only one where provisions were adequately enforced.

The study suggested that need for overhauling and tightening the machinery of inspection. Appointment of welfare inspectors for different industries, distinguishing the duties of factory inspectors from those of welfare inspectors to submit annual and quarterly reports and empowering the welfare inspectors to fine in case of default, were some of the steps suggested in this study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

An organization is influenced by various human resources factors. The labour welfare measure is one of the factors penetrating in the life of employees those who are working in the Industry sector. This study explores the employees' labour welfare measures of BWEL in Patna. It also studies the employee view about the labour welfare measures on the productivity of BWEL. Another aspect identified in the study is the factors that contribute to improve the standard of labour welfare measures of employees It is in this context the present study assumes importance and seeks to contribute for a clear understanding of the labour welfare practices.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the major objectives of the study BWEL.

1. To study the various labour welfare measures available in the organization.
2. To know the satisfaction levels employees about Labour welfare measures provided by the organization.
3. To offer suggestions to improve the standard of Labour welfare measures in the organization

METHODOLOGY

This study covers both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected by distributing questionnaire to the employees of the BWEL and Secondary data is collected from various journals, articles, websites, dissertations and thesis pertaining to the relevant matters of the subject under study. Convenience sampling method is adopted to carry out the study. In this connection, out of all employees of BWEL 90 are selected covering almost all the departments. In this study the questionnaire consist of mostly close ended questions with 5-point Likert scale

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i.e Highly Dissatisfied, Dissatisfied, Moderately Satisfied, Satisfied, and Highly Satisfied. The statistical tools applied for the study is weighted average mean scores and corresponding percentages.

Brief History of the Organization

Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Limited (BWEL) an ISO 9001:2008 certified company is a central PSU. It was under the Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry till 13th August, 2008. From 13th August'08 (AN) the administrative control of this company has been transferred to Ministry of Railways.

BWEL was incorporated in December 1978 by take-over of two sick private wagon making companies, namely M/s Arthur Butler & Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur and M/s Britannia Engineering Co. Ltd., (Wagon Division), Mokama. The third manufacturing unit was added to the company in the year 1983-84 at the Industrial Estate at Bela, Muzaffarpur for manufacture of LPG cylinders. In the year 1986, the company became a subsidiary of Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Kolkata, under the Department of Heavy Industry.

Both, Muzaffarpur and Mokama Units are traditionally Wagon manufacturing factories. The layout, plant and machinery and locations are ideally suited for this product. With a rich experience of steel fabrication of over half century, BWEL possesses almost all the desired infrastructure facilities for heavy steel fabrication. Availability of 316 MT Brake Press at Mokama Unit, a rare asset, speaks in this direction. All the three manufacturing works are self-sufficient in power by way of installation of Captive DG sets. Operational ease is made possible due to location of the Works adjacent to important Railway Stations.

National Awards for Productivity and Excellence

- Productivity Awards from Confederation of Indian Industry (ER), Calcutta for the years 1989, 1990, 1991 & 1992
- Productivity Award for 1991 from Institute of Economic Studies, New Delhi
- Indira Gandhi Memorial Award for 1991-92 for Excellence in Indian Industries - as an Excellent Organization.
- Certificate of Merit Award for the year 1992-93 in Heavy Engineering Industries - Awarded by National Productivity Council, New Delhi.
- Productivity Award of the Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India for the year 1992-93.

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Mission of the Company

Manufacturing of Wagons
Fabrication and Supply of Broad Gauge and Meter Gauge Freight Wagons Well Type Tank Carrier Wagons for Defense Sectors
C.I. Castings
C.I Castings C.I. Rollers for Sugar Mills C.I. Wagon Components, Screws and Couplers
Manufacture of Components of Screw Pile Bridges (typical rural bridge for alluvial soil)
Girders, Trough Plates, Screws, C.I. Couplers, Caps etc.
Structural Steel Work
Fabrication of Components and Steel Girders for Railway Bridges.
Manufacturing & Supply of Steel Tanks for Fuel Stations
M.S. Steel Tanks of capacity 15/20/45 KL
Canopies for Fuel Stations
Made to Specification Canopies for Retail Fuel Stations of Oil Companies.
Fixed Roof Tanks
Storage Tanks for Oil Refineries of dia. 34 metres and 14 metre height.
Transmission Towers
132 KV Transmission Lines and Tower

DATA ANALYSIS

The labour welfare questionnaire consists of 14 statements, developed by the researcher is used in the present study to know the opinions of the employees on each statement. In order to make the interpretation easier, the mean scores are converted into percentage using the formula. Percentage Score = (Mean Score – 1) x 25. This is done on the assumption that the mean score of 1 indicates 20 per cent, 2 corresponds to 40 per cent, 3 indicates 60 per cent, 4 corresponds to 80 per cent, and lastly 5 indicates 100 per cent. The per cent score indicates the degree to which a particular dimension exists in that organization out of the ideal 100. Thus, it is certainly desirable for the organization to have percentage scores above 60 on each statement as well as overall on all statements.

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Table 1: Satisfaction levels of the sample respondents about Labour Welfare

S.N	Welfare measures	Weighted average mean scores	Percentages
1.	Medical facilities	4.4	83
2.	Medical facilities	4.4	85
3.	productivity-linked annual bonus	2.0	25
4.	Drinking water	4.6	90
5.	Retirement benefits	3.7	68
6.	Canteen	3.2	55
7.	Consumer cooperative stores	2.8	45
8.	Facilities for children education	4.6	90
9.	Rest and lunch room	4.2	80
10.	Supply of Uniform and shoes	3.4	60
11.	Sports and Recreational facilities	4.0	75
12.	Housing facilities	4.2	80
13.	Leave travel concession	3.9	73
14.	Special Medical aid	4.7	93

It can be observed from the above table that the overall mean score of 3.85 i.e. 71 per cent indicates that majority of the respondents are satisfied with all welfare measures provided by the organization. A few are not satisfied with welfare measures provided by the organization. Therefore, it is suggested that the existing welfare measures may be improved further

FINDINGS

Maximum 83%, 85%, 90%, 80%, 75%, 90%, 80%, 73%, 93%, 68% of the respondents are satisfied with Transport facilities, Medical facilities, Drinking water, Rest and lunch room, Sports and Recreational facilities, Children education facilities, Housing facilities, Leave travel concessions, Special medical aid facilities and Retirement benefits provided by the organization.

Minimum 25%, 45% of the respondents are highly dissatisfied with the Productivity linked annual bonus and Consumer Cooperative stores provided by the organization.

Minimum of 55%, 60% of the respondents are moderately satisfied with the Subsidized canteen food and Supply of uniforms provided by the organization.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are made in view of the above findings:

1. Productivity-linked annual bonus need to be implemented effectively to motivate the employees further.

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2. As per the survey, the availability of provisions in employee's co-operative consumer stores is not adequate. So it is required to increase the quantity of provisions in the cooperative stores.
3. Management should provide the subsidized food in Canteen to the all employees.
4. Four pairs of uniforms may be provided per year for each employee instated of two pairs

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the whole data it can be stated that the overall satisfaction levels of employees about welfare measures in the organization cover under study is satisfactory. However, a few are not satisfied with welfare measures provided by the organization. Therefore it is suggested that the existing welfare measures may be improved further. Such welfare measures enrich the employees' standard of living and their satisfaction levels.

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Depression in Education

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ABSTRACT

A sample of 200 was randomly selected from students from std. XII considering variables like boys-girls, rural-urban, Arts-Science streams and different SES level. No significant difference was found between rural and urban students regarding their proportion of depression but significant difference was seen regarding boys-girls, Arts-Science streams and high-low SES level. Boys were more depressed than girl students. Science stream students were seen more depressed than Arts stream students and low SES level students were additionally worried for their study due to their low SES level.

KEYWORDS: Depression, Schizophrenia

INTRODUCTION

Now a days we see students more depressed than they should have due to their study. Overloaded curricula, syllabus and burden of books have made students excessively depressed. We see parents of students carrying luggage like school-bags who go to send to school or up to school-van. Overloaded syllabus, curricula and books have made forgotten students from their natural childhood.

Excessive expectations of parents regarding their ward are an another reason for students' depression. Every parent expects their child to make his/her career as a doctor or engineer. They do not see regarding capacity of their wards. So we read news of doing seceding of students who are mentally feared about no fulfilling their parent's expectations. Sometimes students victimized of psychological diseases like schizophrenia, mental tension and depression. Choice of students is neglected. Parents do not think regarding choice of students. Students should be studied according to their choice. Approx. 1-2% students are seen victimized of schizophrenia in the world as well as in India 24 May is celebrated every year as schizophrenia -free day in the world.

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Socio-economic position of parents is a third factor which makes students depressed during their course of education. Unnecessary competition, Senseless imitation of students and their parent make them depressed while their education.

Students from rural area sometimes seen with inferiority complex due to their SES, I.Q. and general knowledge. Factors like globalization, generation gap, orthodox thinking, advent of technology etc. also affect proportion of depression. According to Gala's Advance Dictionary 'depression' event or phenomena or mental position in which person feels he/ she dejected from any task. So the researcher decided to study proportion of depression among students while taking their education.

Definition

According to Gala's Advanced Dictionary, 'depression' means to dispirit or to deject.

In this way, depression is folia or psychological event or phenomena or mental position in which a person feels himself/herself dejected from any task. (due to advent of technology) New courses in syllabus socio-economic status of parents, globalization, neck to neck competition, I.Q of students, general knowledge of students, orthodox thinking, etc. also affect proposition of depression among students.

So, the researcher decided to study proportion of depression and reasons behind this depression among higher secondary students.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A Kumar, J Balodhi (2016), observed in their study, clinical population is predominantly Rajasic compared to the predominantly Sattwic disposition of the normal population. K Vijayalakhmi (2016), also fined in his study, Depression among caregivers of mentally ill patients, 42.5% of caregivers are depressed. In terms of factors associated with depression among caregivers, findings revealed that, Depressive scores were significantly higher in caregivers of female patients, Patients with low socio economic status (Monthly family income < 10000/), patients from rural background and schizophrenia. Caregivers who were illiterates had severe depression than the educated caregivers. according to M Ola (2016) male and female students with regard to spirituality, depression, anxiety and stress, however only on the dimension of anxiety the results were significant, where female students had significantly more anxiety than that of male students ($t = 2.87$, $p = .01$). With regard to correlation between spirituality, depression, anxiety and stress there was significant inverse correlation for male and female students. However only for anxiety scores in females, there was a significant inverse correlation ($r = -.417$, $p = .01$). M Sharma, A Hingar (2016) also say Depression is the common cold of mental disorders. It is one of the main issues that needs to receive a great deal of attention in order to create grounds to be prevented or cured. It is interesting to note that there is extensive literature emphasising the role and effectiveness of CBT as the treatment of depression. R Chandola (2016) find in her study,

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significant difference found of mental conditions among 20-25 and 40-45 year male who belonging from hill area.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study proportion of depression among students.
2. To study reasons behind their depression.
3. To study socio-economic and psychological factors behind students depression.
4. To make some valuable suggestion to avoid depression

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There would be no significant difference regarding proportion of depression between urban and rural students.
2. There would be no significant difference regarding proportion of depression among boys and girls regarding proportion of depression.
3. There would be no significant difference regarding proportion of depression among Science and Arts stream students regarding proportion of depression.
4. There would be no significant difference between high SES position and low SES position of students regarding proportion of depression.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sample:

A sample of total 200 students of std. XII of Anand and nearby rural village schools was randomly selected among which 100 were boys and 100 were girls, in such a way that 100 students are from urban and 100 students from rural area, as well as from type of stream i.e. 100 from Arts each stream students and 100 from science stream with various stream of socio-economic level.

Variables:

1. Boys and girls.
2. Urban and rural
3. Science and Arts stream students
4. Low SES and High SES students.

Tools:

A self-made questionnaire was prepared by the researcher with the help of his Guide which comprised of 50 items (statements) regarding their tension and depression during their study as well as their SES level.

Statistical Technique Used:

Simple percentage was calculated to compare proportion of depression of students.

Depression in Education

RESULTS

1. No significant difference was found between urban and rural students regarding depression. i.e. students of both area have almost equal depression regarding their education.
2. Significant difference was found between boys and girls i.e. boys were seen more depressed than their counter part i.e. girls students. Their proportion was seen 60% - 40%.
3. Significant difference was seen between among science stream and Arts stream students. Their proportion was seen 70% - 30%.
4. Their proportion was seen among low SES and high SES level of students. Students of low SES level were seen worrying regarding their study due to their lower socio-economic level. Their proportion was seen at 65%-35% i.e. students of low SES level were seen additionally worrying regarding their study due to their lower level of socio-economic strata.

FINDINGS

1. There was no significant difference between urban and rural students regarding proportion of depression.
2. Boys students were more depressed than girls students.
3. Science stream students were seen more depressed than Arts stream students.
4. Low SES level students were seen more depressed during their study than high SES level students.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Students should not expect more score of their words than their general I.Q.
2. Students should be free to select their stream according to their SES position, their level of I.Q. and their interest in career.
3. Students should not imitate of their peers regarding their physical facility.
4. Proper guidance should be given to students for the selection of stream and career from school teachers, society and parents considering I.Q. and SES level of students.
5. Rural students should be sufficiently guided regarding students' career. So that they do not fear with interiority complex.

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Constitutional Provisions Regarding To Privileged Class Deviance

Sadhana Umasankar Prasad^{1*}

ABSTRACT

India is having a rich culture and tradition, coming from the different walks of people. Looking to the past of this country we find that due to intermingling of various types of races and civilization, India has emerged with wide categories of richness in all senses. Actually, the *“deflection from the right path” some time* When it is given some facility then definitely he should have some responsibilities too. These responsibilities can also be termed as the ethics or the duties.

KEYWORDS: Constitutional Provisions, Privileged Class, Deviance

INTRODUCTION

India is having a rich culture and tradition, coming from the different walks of people. Looking to the past of this country we find that due to intermingling of various types of races and civilization, India has emerged with wide categories of richness in all senses. But as said everything has its two sides. We find that due to diversified people coming to this country there are various classes also emerged.

The class system is not new or the inculcated one, even ancient India do have few classes. Now with the modernization we find that this categorization goes very wide and prominent. One such class is the privileged class. This means those who are enjoying some sort of the privileges or the facilities. In India we find a very good numbers of such people. These privileges are being given to them either because of the name or fame or because of their excellence in any particular area. They used to constitute a whole class of people as we find that they are variously present. And above all in a country like India they are prominent too. They are being given the rights and powers.

Although there is no such hard and fast categories being decided among the common men but conventionally they are so present. The term called as the deviances is also to be highlighted. We

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find that it is nothing but the “*deflection from the right path*”. When one is given some facility then definitely he should have some responsibilities too. These responsibilities can also be termed as the ethics or the duties.

When they are not being followed by the respective person they are called as the Deviances. Here in India we find that there are so many problems as to the large population to support along with that there are certain other things as the problem of the employment and that of sustenance. Hence the deviances become too typical.

The various types of the privileges classes are as those coming from the arenas like the politics, sports, education, administration, glamour...etc. They all are today reported to have the deviances. The position of the privilege people makes them so as to control the situation in the society.

May that be only a teacher but he/she may dictate their terms to the pupils and parents! Like wise we have the bureaucrats, they are to perform functions for the welfare of the common men but what they are doing is just to have their own good and at the expense of the ordinary people!

Common Type of the Deviances:

The common form of the deviant behavior among the different privilege class can be summarized as follows:

- Taking Bribes.
- Misuse of the position.
- Abuse of the post.
- Malfeasances.
- Lack of interest.
- Lack of political willingness.
- Committing traditional crimes like embezzlement etc.
- Tax evasion.
- Black marketing and Hoarding etc.

Professional deviance by lawyers

- Legal profession is a noble profession.
- As it is said, “As justice is the great interest of men on earth and as the lawyer is the high priest at the shrine of justice.
- Lawyers can perform well only if they maintain certain ethical moral standards.
- But today I India the lawyers profession is not looked with much respect.
- The laws governing legal profession in India are:
 - The Legal Practitioners Act

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- The Indian Bar Council Act.
- The Advocates Act.
- These laws act as guidance to the legal profession.
- But these codes are only ornamental documents for a deviant lawyer.

Examples of deviances by lawyers

- Fabrication of false evidences.
- Engaging professional witnesses and false security.
- Violating professional ethics and using dilatory tactics in collusion with Court Staff.
- Chamber practice – settlement of case in consideration of huge sum of money by lawyers.
- There are criminal lawyers who arrange professional alibies, cooked witnesses for the gangsters.
- Even the lawyers have their own trusted police officers who help them personally by taking heavy bribe.
- Even the IO and Medical Officers can be managed by the lawyers to help win their case.
- Sometimes lawyers engage touts for the purpose of advertisement of professional services on percentage basis.
- Manage opposite lawyers by payment of money.
- Sometimes finance is provided for filing litigation against any reputed and rich person.
- Asking indecent and irrelevant questions to the rape victims during cross examination to embarrass her.

Professional deviance by doctors

- Doctors are treated as Gods. But sometimes these Gods can also become deviants.
- The Indian Medical Council prescribes code of ethics to regulate medical profession.
- The Acts applicable to this profession are:
 - Indian medical Council Act, 1956.
 - Indian Medical Degree Act, 1916.
 - Indian Medical Council Amendment Act, etc.
- Medical Deviances include:
 - Issue of false medical Certificate.
 - False Post-mortem reports.
 - Commissions from suppliers of medicines.
 - Medicines and other equipments supplies to Govt. hospitals are sold to private hospitals.
 - Sex determinations.
 - Illegal abortions.
 - False evidence in criminal cases.

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- Extortion of money from patients in Govt. Hospitals.
- Running Kidney rackets, etc.
- Fake and misleading advertisements claiming medical cure, cosmetics, etc.
- Prescribing medicine for which he does not possess adequate qualifications.
- Conducting operations for when the Doctor does not possess a qualified degree.

Case of laws

Parmananda Katara Vs. Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 2039:

- SC said that it is the professional obligation of all doctors to extend medical aid to the injured immediately to preserve life without waiting for the legal formalities to be complied.

Applicable act and Fact :-

Constitution of India, 1950: Article 21--Obligation on the State to preserve life--Every doctor has professional obligation to extend services to protect life—All Government hospitals/Medical institutions to provide immediate medical aid in all cases. Indian Medical Council Act, 1960:

Section 33—Indian Medical Council/Code of Medical Ethics--Clauses 10 and 13—Obligat to sick--Patient not to be neglected—Court emphasized necessity to provide immediate medical aid.

Practice and Procedure: Medical professional--Law courts will not summon unless evidence is necessary--Should not be made to wait and waste time unnecessarily.

Professional deviance by teachers

- Large sum is collected in the name of donations.
- In Govt. Schools and Colleges money is collected as fees for the seats.
- Some portion of the salary from the teachers will be cut as charges towards their appointment as a teacher in the institution.
- Corruption and favouritism at the time of admission and exams.
- Exploitation and victimisation of students. Especially for internal marks.
- Preparation and prescribing of textbooks of dubious (doubtful) standard.
- Private coaching by Permanent appointed teachers banned by Maharashtra Coaching Classes Ordinance, 2000.
- journalists
- Deviance by press or journalists
- Journalism – a fourth pillar of democracy.
- Freedom of speech and expression – Art. 19(1)(a).
- Can keep effective check on the State Administration.
- But today the social object of Journalism is lost.
- Deviance by Journalists:
- Journalists demand bribes for shutting their mouth in the case they have any sensitive news about politicians or reputed and rich people.
- Investigative journalism – interference into private life and conducting of case.
- Press Council of India has laid down ethics for journalism.

Constitutional Provisions Regarding To Privileged Class Deviance

One thing has to be clarified here that the deviances are not to be confused with that of corruption; rather corruption is a part of deviances. The only thing is that one find frequent with the corruption but not with that of Devainces.

If one carefully look to the trend in Indian society, we find that one or the other higher post person or political leader is being involved in the deviances. The heights are when we find that even the bureaucrats are a part of this. It all poses a dreadful thing for the society, as we find that the most damage is done to its structure. Due to these deviances India has seen difficult times with the fund management and the allocation of the resources to the public. There is no use of the facilities to the common men; also we find that it generated a feeling of distrust for the officials.

The worst examples we have seen it in the form of ‘Gujjar movement ‘in Rajasthan state of India. There are instances of the tax evasion from the person who are the Members of parliament and those who are the Public servants. It also generates lack of law and order in the country. If really the state has to excel then it should be devoid of the deviances.

CONCLUSION

Hence in short it can be submitted that a state like India should be free from all form of Deviances and that among the privilege class should not be there to ensure that the very feeling of the Constitution of India be up kept. Even though the goal seem to be far reaching but not impossible. The awareness and willingness to make changes would definitely be going to do a change in the existing system.

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